THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION.

BY W. A. HEMPHILL & CO. ATLANTA, GEORGIA, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 12, 1873 VOLUME V---NUMBER 197

PRICE FIVE CENTS.

From Yesterday's Evening Edition.

ATLANTA, MARCH 12, 1873.

Summary of State News.

SAVANNAH.

Two houses entered on Saturday night and robbed of nearly $1,000 worth of jewelry.——William Wallace (colored) died from the effects of a pistol shot.——M. Forest & Co. have been victimised by an "artful dodger."—*News.*

MACON.

Eggs abundant at twenty-five cents per dozen.——A case of infanticide reported.—*Telegraph and Messenger.*

Mr. Abner Fowler died of consumption.——The average Macon Editor heeling for the chicken peck.—*Enterprise.*

GREENVILLE.

Mr. Watson, elected Sheriff at the special election in February, having declined to serve, Jonah W. Fuller has been appointed acting Sheriff, and an election ordered on the first Tuesday in April.—*Vindicator.*

TALBOTTON.

Sports report plenty of game.——A little girl who fell into Smith's pond was rescued by a larger girl, who was standing by.——Bethune has notified Hon. H. R. Harris that he has given up the contest.—*Manager.*

ROME.

"Thank God for Sunday," is the text of Bill Arp's Sunday sermon.—*Commercial.*

BAINBRIDGE.

Early vegetables have been badly damaged by the frost.——Fruit supposed to be killed.——Cotton continues to come in at the rate of 100 bales per week.—*Sun.*

HOUSTON COUNTY.

A Perry widower made offers of marriage to fourteen young ladies, and courted three at a time.——Planters preparing for cotton crops.——Much corn already planted.——Farmers generally supplied with laborers.——Josiah Vinson died of heart disease.——The editor of the Home Journal expresses a desire to be choked by young ladies.—*Perry Journal.*

BRUNSWICK.

A fire on Butler's Island destroyed the barns, engine house, steam saw mill, stables, farming utensils and 2,000 bushels of rice belonging to the Butler estate. Loss $25,000. Insurance $5,000.——Hon. A. H. Hansell presides at the adjourned term of Glynn Superior Court, Hon. J. L. Harris having been counsel for the B. & A. R. R.——Ten vessels loading with lumber.—*Appeal.*

THE SOUTHERN ASSOCIATION.

Meeting of Southern Business Men at the Grand Central Last Night--Address by Ex-Governor Lubbock, of Texas.

From the New York Herald.]

The Southern Association of New York met last night at the Grand Central Hotel, parlor 217. There was a large attendance, including the most prominent business men from the South residing in this city. Mr. P. W. L. Burbank presided, and Mr. H. R. Dixon acted as secretary. The secretary read the minutes of the last meeting and the constitution of the Association.

The chairman then introduced ex-Governor Lubbock, of Texas, who addressed the meeting. He said that an association of so many men of high respectability could certainly do a great deal of good. He could understand that their friends from the South, while they appreciated their business enterprise, could also appreciate their hospitality and kindly sociability. It would be necessary for them to band themselves as brothers. The speaker referred to the advantage to be derived from founding a good mercantile library. As he understood it this association embraced those connected with the Southern trade. The Southern States would ultimately succeed in receiving immigration and would once more retrieve the fortunes they had enjoyed. Some of the States did not make very rapid strides towards wealth and prosperity, but his State (Texas) was indeed becoming an empire of trade. Georgia, Alabama and others were also great States; but the trade of all the Southern States was worthy of their attention. He hoped this Association would succeed in attaining the great object it aimed at. (Applause.)

Colonel J. H. Hart of Georgia, then explained the object of the Association. He said they were social, benevolent and, indeed, national. The war was a thing of the past. It was not his fault that they could not kill all the "Yanks." He tried hard enough for four years, and others had too. The only trouble was there had not been enough of them. (Laughter.) The want of character was the only thing which debarred anybody from this Association. Their object was to invite all gentlemen connected with the Southern trade to join them, no matter whether they were born in Maine or Nova Scotia. Socially the Southern men in New York were a waif here, and in order to be successful they must be true to themselves. [Applause]

The Secretary read the report of the Executive Committee, proposing a large number of new members—some sixty or seventy. The report was approved, and the election of other new members proceeded with.

Colonel Hart moved to appoint a committee of three which shall select suitable rooms or a building for an elegant club house. This was the first important step that was necessary.

The motion was carried, and the meeting then adjourned.

The committee is composed of Messrs. T. W. Francis, Colonel B. N. True and Colonel J. H. Hart.

HON. A. H. STEPHENS AT THOMSON.—On Wednesday, 26th ult., Mr. Stephens, according to previous promise, addressed the people of McDuffie county, when he delivered an able, clear and sound speech. He was enthusiastically received by the citizens of Thomson, who accorded him every honor. Large banners were stretched across the main street, with appropriate inscriptions, one being "States Rights—Welcome, Champion of Liberty." The Methodist Church, being the largest room in the town, was selected for the occasion, the trustees of the church having tendered the use of it to the committee of arrangements.

The inclement weather prevented the attendance of any considerable number of the fair sex, but notwithstanding this, there were many present, while of the other sex—"the lords of creation"—there was a very large and enthusiastic gathering, every available seat being occupied and standing room sought for by many who were not so fortunate in obtaining seats.

Mr. Stephens remained in Thomson until Thursday morning, when he returned to his favorite retreat, Liberty Hall.

The people of Augusta are now anticipating his coming visit and promise to address them.

BIG BOOK.—D. Appleton & Co. are said to have cleared more than $1,500,000 on the Cyclopædia, and the editors—George Ripley and Charles A. Dana—to have had, by their percentage on the sale, an annual income of $5,000 or $6,000 each. The editors are directing and supervising the new edition, upon which, no doubt, the publishers will realize more money than they have upon the old.—*New York Correspondence Chicago Tribune.*

BEAR TRACK.—We are informed by Mr. P. J. Lea, of Ringgold, that he saw near the point of Lookout Mountain, yesterday, three or four miles from this city, a fresh bear track, the hind foot measuring 7 1-2 inches long and 4 1-2 inches wide. The bear is supposed to have come across the river.—*Chattanooga Times.*

A LARGE FAMILY.—We understand that there is an old negro man in this city who has had seven wives and forty-seven children. He must have been a valuable African in the days of the patriarchial institution.—*Chattanooga Times.*

HOW THEY VOTED.

And How the Trusts of the People are Betrayed.

Upon the adoption of the report of the Conference Committee upon the bill raising the salaries of the President, Vice President, members of the Cabinet, Judges of the Supreme Court, and members of Congress—the increase as to the latter to apply to members of the forty-second, or last Congress—the Georgia members voted as follows: For the increase — Messrs. Bigby and Whiteley, (Radicals) and DuBose, Price and Young (Democrats.) Against it—McIntyre, (Democrat.) Mr. Beck, the member from the 4th district, was absent or did not vote.

Those members of the House, whose terms expired on the 4th instant—Messrs. Bigby, Price and DuBose—will therefore come home with a nice little consolation for not being re-elected in the shape of $5,000, and about as easily earned as any similar sum in our knowledge.

The bill will, of course, be signed by Grant, and, therefore, the salaries of the officials named above will be as follows: President, $50,000 per annum; Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, $10,500; Justices of the Supreme Court, the Vice President, Speaker of the House and Cabinet officers, $10,000; Assistant Secretaries of State and Interior, $8,000; Senators, Members and Delegates, $7,500 each, with an allowance for actual expenses incurred in coming and going from their homes once for each session of Congress, but without mileage or extra allowance for newspapers or stationery.—*Macon Telegraph.*

When General P. M. B. Young, the member of Congress from this District, and some few other Democrats took the "want of jurisdiction dodge," in Congress, recently, to prevent meeting a plain duty, and voted as they did, in the Credit Mobilier transaction, we found it pretty hard to excuse them. Men who prostituted their high and sacred trusts were by such votes whitewashed, and a precedent established which allows a Congressman to barter his vote, defraud the Government and outrage his constituency, to any extent, so he can manage to conceal a knowledge of the transaction until the session of the time being shall have passed and the case is placed "beyond jurisdiction." We say we found it pretty hard to excuse our Congressmen then, but when they, as the record above shows, deliberately cast their votes to increase the pay of public servants who already get far beyond what their services are worth—the case "fatigues indignation."

The people have to suffer for all such votes cast by our Representatives. The burden of the public debt is enormous—the taxes upon the country grinding—and yet our Representatives, holding the sacred trusts of the people's welfare in their hands, deliberately go to work to increase the burden—and what is the worst feature of the whole affair, they rob the people to enrich themselves. A more shameful piece of cool, bare-faced impudence we have not known than this voting by our Representatives money to themselves that they have not earned, and which must be ground out of the people.

What can we expect or hope for? The Executive of the nation corrupt—the Judiciary corrupt—and the Legislative Department of the Government, respective of parties, lead on by the love of gain, have turned upon the people to despoil them. Where will all this end? The future alone must answer.—*Rome Commercial.*

CORRUPTION RAMPANT.

The member of Congress who votes to raise his own salary is guilty of theft. If he couples such increase with a vote to add to the President's salary, in order to prevent that functionary from vetoing the measure, he adds bribery to his theft. This is just what the Forty-second Congress has done. Its members have rewarded themselves for their late show of pretending to examine into the venality of some of their colleagues by openly stealing five thousand dollars apiece from the Treasury.

No increase of pay of members of Congress should apply to the Congress in which the vote is passed. There is such a thing as honesty and such a thing as decency yet left in the world, notwithstanding the practices of our present rulers are all directed toward obliterating the line between virtue and vice, between probity and rascality. No honorable, no honest man, will deliberately fill his pockets out of the public chest because it happens to be open to him. We expect the colored members of Congress from South Carolina to steal whenever they get a chance, for they are brought up to it, and belong to a class at home who live by robbery. But we have been in the habit of expecting better things of the average white member, especially when he is well watched.—*N. Y. Sun.*

Liberal Compensation.

A Washington special to the New York Sun states that on the night of the adjournment of Congress and just before adjournment, General Butler introduced and had passed a resolution paying General P. M. B. Young for the full term of the Congress of 1868–'69, and then introduced another resolution paying the entire delegation for the whole term of the Forty-first Congress. Our readers will remember that on account of the second reconstruction of the State our delegates to the Forty-first Congress were not elected until the latter part of December, 1870. The Congress expires on the 4th of March, 1871, and most of them were admitted after the first of January. They were paid the full salary of the year—five thousand dollars. This resolution provided for the payment of an additional five thousand dollars to each member for the session of 1869–70. Mr. Randall objected, but unavailingly, and the resolution was carried.

Each Representative for what is known as the short term has received $10,000 for his services, and one fortunate individual—Mr. R. H. Whiteley, of the Second District—gets fifteen thousand dollars, in return for which, we believe, he sat in the House of Representatives not exceeding two weeks. In 1870, when the Bullock Legislature amused itself by electing Senators, Whitley was elected for the term ending March 4, 1871. He also run for Representative and was elected. The Senate refused to recognize his claims and admitted Dr. Miller, but gave him five thousand dollars for "the expenses of the contest." He then took his seat in the House just before the adjournment and drew five thousand dollars additional. Under General Butler's resolution he gets still another five thousand dollars, or fifteen thousand in all. Pretty good pay for fourteen days on even a month's arduous labor at the capital.—*Augusta Chronicle.*

TELLING TIME BY A CAT'S EYES.—A traveler states the following as a fact, but as travelers are priviledged to relate what they suppose strange, new, and true, this paragraph need not be received as having the approbation of horologists in regulating chronometers:

"Among the peasantry in China, it is said, they ascertain the exact hour of noon by opening the lids of a cat's eye. At the exact moment of 12 o'clock the pupil looks like a black line, but as the sun descends, it gradually widens to be a pretty large oval at sunset. From sunrise to noon the pupil is gradually narrowing up to 12 o'clock again. So they say half past 12, 1, 2, or 3, according to the width of the aperture, their accuracy depending upon experience."

Neither discrediting or assenting to this, not knowing how a cat's eyes may be influenced by solar light in the Central Flowery Kingdom, each one is at liberty to experiment for himself.

SPEECHLESS.—Sir Isaac Newton had among his acquaintances a philosopher who was an atheist. It is well known that this illustrious man, who takes the first rank as a mathematician, natural philosopher, and astronomer, was at the same time a Christian. He had in his study a celestial globe, on which was an excellent representation of the constellations and the stars which compose them. His atheist friend, having come to visit him one day, was struck with the beauty of this globe. He approached it, examined it, and said to him: "Who made it?" "No one!" replied the celebrated philosopher. The atheist understood, and was silent.

Depositors in said enormous total interested in knowing eighty-five millions these institutio which the banks hold as New York three hundred and five million [illegible]

AN ATLANTA SENSATION.

Tom Crane, Hollister, Addie F., Dear Ernest and Edward.

Who's Done Something!

Clear Up the Mystery with a Full Detail of the Irreparable Wrong.

The San Francisco Chronicle says that last November a young man, aged about twenty-eight, made his appearance in that city and took lodgings on Pacific street. He remained but a short time and left an unpaid board bill and traveling valise.

The valise was opened a few days since and was found to contain a number of fine linen shirts, underclothing, a pair of fine boots, a case of dental instruments, a number of letters, mostly written in a female hand, signed "Addie F.," addressed to "Ernest Paull." One of the letters, a copy of which is attached, was in a bold masculine hand:

ATLANTA, November 8, 1872.

Dear Earnest: For God sake be careful. Hollister has sworn that he will follow you to the end of the earth. He has sold out his cigar shop and left here ten days ago. Tom Crane heard something that makes him think that Hollister has got on your track. Now, for God sake be careful.

I think you had better avoid large cities and get into some out-of-the-way place for the present, until we can find out something. Give me your next address immediately, and direct as before.

Your affectionate brother,

EDWARD.

P. S.—Mother and all the folks are well, but anxious about you.—*Rome Commercial.*

Slang Talk by Young Ladies.

Young ladies have but little idea of the impoliteness and bad effect of the slang phrases often used used in so-colled polite society. An exchange says, in a word of advice to any who are partially or wholly addicted to I:

"You have no idea how it sounds to ears unused or adverse to it to hear a young lady say, when she is asked if she will go with you to some place, 'not much!' or, if requested to do something which she does not wish, to hear her say, 'cant see it.'

"Not long ago I heard a young miss who is educated and accomplished, in speaking of a young man, say that she intended to 'go for him!' And, when her sister asked her assistance at some work, she answered, 'not for Joe!'

"Now, young ladies of unexceptional character and really good education fall into this habit, thinking it shows smartness to answer back in slang phrases; and they soon slip flippantly from their tongues with a saucy pertness that is neither ladylike nor becoming. 'I bet,' or 'you bet,' is bad enough among men who are trading horses or land; but the contrast is startling and positively shocking to hear those words issue from the lips of a young lady. They seem at once to surround her with the rougher association of men's daily life, and bring her down from the pedestal of purity to their own coarse level."

"All Rightee."

The Vallejo Independent tells the following good story:

A laughable incident occurred one evening recently on the up train to Sacramento. There were two seats in the car turned so as to face each other. One was occupied by a lady and the other by a Chinaman. Evidently the lady did not relish the presence of the Chinaman, and set her wits to work to oust him out. She succeeded about as follows:

Motioning the Chinaman to rise, she explained to him that she wanted to take the cushions and their frames and place them lengthwise across from seat to seat. John said "all rightee," and got out in the aisle while she placed the seats as above described, and then proceeded to lie down on the bed thus improvised with her head resting on her valise.

She supposed that the Chinaman would at once take the hint that the lady wanted to take a little rest, in the space usually occupied by four persons. But John hadn't heard of the woman's rights movement, and at once proceeded to crawl in and stretch himself by her side with his head on a little bundle of his own. The Chinese are an imitative race, and like to do as others do, you know. The lady, as soon as she discovered that she had a bedfellow, got up a little wildly, and started for the next car; to the infinite amusement of the passengers, who had been watching the little scene with some interest. John took no notice of the fun he had created, but went to sleep with the whold bed to himself.

The Child Teacher.

A missionary in India, among many instances of success in the mission schools, relates the following: A little girl was taught in the school, and became impressed with the truth. The mother carried her away some two hundred miles into the interior; she, herself, having forsaken Christianity, and fallen into idolatry. She wished her little girl to marry a heathen. But that girl had been taught the name of Jesus. She loved that name. She was taken against her will into the jungle. Fever seized upon her, and she died. Just before her departure, she called her mother, and said, "Mother, I am going to die. There are two things I want to say to you before I die. First, I am going to Jesus;" and putting her arms, wasted by fever to a skeleton, round the neck of her poor sorrowing mother, she said, "Oh, forgive me! I cannot die till I have told you that you are living in sin. You know that Christ alone can save you, and you are a heathen." The child then passed away. A week or two after that, a carriage was driven up to my house, a woman got out of it richly dressed, and covered with jewelry. She said, "I have come two hundred miles to confess my sin. I have all the way to thank you for giving my child the saving truth, and to confess to you that I have been a sinner above all sinners; but I am resolved to repent." That woman was thus saved by the lesson given to her child.

THE WASHINGTON MONUMENT.—This unfinished stone pile in Washington City was projected in 1833, when the nucleus of the Washington Monumental Society was formed. In 1847, the subscription amounted to $87,000, and the following year the present site was purchased and a monument plan adopted. The estimated cost of the whole work was $1,222,000. The corner-stone was laid July 4, 1848. Its obelisk alone to be 517 feet high. In six years $336,000 had been spent on it. The shaft was one-fourth built, and since then Congress and the people have neglected to provide for it.—*Age.*

The authorities of the town of Sterling, Illinois, have resorted to a novel expedient to restrain intemperance. They have passed an ordinance which imposes a fine of from five to twenty dollars upon the keeper of a drinking house, who, by painting or staining his windows, or by the interposition of screen, or in any other way prevent a free view into his place of business.

SALE OF THE STATE ROAD.—A communication in the last issue of the Washington Gazette urges the sale of the Western and Atlantic Railroad if the lessees can be induced to give up their lease, and the author of the article thinks they can. The [illegible] of the road sold in order to pay up [illegible] relieve the State; and to leave [illegible] up the propertening of future Bull declares that the tax cost to the peoples are too poor to indulge ty before the luxury." He thinks that by pay—The State can relieve herself of all financial embarrassments, snap her fingers at Wall street and bid defiance to the holders of the bogus bonds.

A COLLECTOR'S HEAD IN DANGER.—Collector Adkins, the Georgia "Cracker," whom ex-Attorney General Akerman put into the Savannah Custom House, is threatened with decapitation on grounds of general inefficiency.—*N. Y. Herald.*

BY TELEGRAPH.

TO THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION.

ANOTHER BANK ROBBED

Ridicule Grant's Inaugural

The German Press.

Another Communist Sentenced to Death.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, March 11.—Professor Jno. Torry, of Columbia College, is dead.

The suspension of C. B. Camp & Co., cotton merchants, is announced to-day.

It is now publicly charged that Mrs. Putnam, the wife of the victim, received $15,000 from a rich relative of Foster, the car hook murderer, for writing a letter to Governor Dix asking for a commutation of his sentence.

Employers and workingmen are now beginning to discuss the proposed movements in various trades in reference to wages and hours of labor. Conflicting opinions prevail or both sides.

The employees seem to be unanimous in opposition to the reduction of hours, while the workingmen are not united, and many regard as favorable the ten hours' system.

RESTRAINT.

ALBANY, March 11.—The Assembly adopted a resolution restraining the Erie Railroad Company from paying dividends on the fraudulently issued stock, and appointing a committee to investigate the matter.

KENTUCKY.

BANK ROBBED.

LOUISVILLE, March 11.—The special deposits for safe keeping in the Falls City Tobacco Bank, have been stolen. The robbers entered from the floor above. The bank sustains no loss.

CIRCUS DISASTER.

The tent of the Great Eastern circus blew down, killing one boy and wounding two severely.

OHIO.

COLUMBUS, March 11.—The lower House has passed a resolution censuring the members of Congress who voted that the increased salary be retroactive.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

COMING HOME.

CONCORD, March 11.—The trains are bringing home a considerable number of voters, though insignificant as compared with other elections.

ENGLAND.

GRANT'S ADDRESS ABROAD.

LONDON, March 11.—A special dispatch from Berlin to the Daily News, says the German papers ridicule and sharply criticise the address of President Grant, delivered on the occasion of his second inaugural. The papers ask whether Monarchial States ought to keep up diplomatic relations with a power whose Executive thus insults them.

FRANCE.

PARIS, March 11.—The court-martial has sentenced another Communist, Forades, to death.

Financial and Commercial.

Telegraphic Markets.

NEW YORK, March 11.—Cotton dull and nominal; middling uplands 20¼; Orleans 21; sales 537 bales.

Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat quiet. Corn quiet. Pork firm; new $16. Lard steady; western steam 8¾. Turpentine dull at 65. Rosin steady at $3 65 for strained. Freights quiet.

Stocks quiet. Money steady at 1-32a 1-16 per cent. Gold steady at 15. Exchange—long 7¾; short 8¾. Governments dull and steady. State bonds dull and firm.

LONDON, March 11.—noon.—Consols 92¼; 5s 90¾.

FRANKFORT, March 11.—Bonds 95¾.

LIVERPOOL, March 11.— noon. — Cotton opened quiet; uplands 9¼; Orleans 9¾.

Breadstuffs steady. Cumberland cut 36s 6d. Lard 39s 9d. Pork 57s.

LATER—Cotton flat and irregular; uplands 9¼a9⅜; Orleans 9⅜a9½; sales 8,000 bales; speculation and export 1,000.

Atlanta Wholesale Price Current.

[CORRECTED DAILY.]

CONSTITUTION OFFICE,
ATLANTA, March 11, 3 o'clock, P. M.

Cotton—Flat at 18¼.
Exchange—Buying at par; selling at ¼ premium.
Gold—Buying at $1 13½; selling $1 15½.
Silver—Buying $1 06; selling $1 10.
Grain—Corn, white 85 to 87; wheat, Tennesse white $2 35; red $2; rye $1 15 to 1 20; oats, white and yellow 70 to 72 1-2; mixed 62 1-2 to 65.
Meal—per bushel 85.
Hay—Tennessee per 100 lbs $2.
Lard—In bbls 10; in cans 10 1-2.
Butter—Per lb 25 to 30.
Eggs—Per doz. 14 to 15.
Onions—Per bbl $6 to $8.
Field Peas—Red, per bushel $1 50 to 1 65.
Irish Potatoes—Per bul $4 to 4 50.
Feathers—New, per lb 75.
Dry Hides—Per lb 22.
Flour—Fancy, per sack 98 lbs $11; family $10 50; extra $9 75; superfine $8.
Bacon—Shoulders, per lb 7 1-2; Hams, per lb 13; clear sides 9 1-2.
Domestics—4-4 sheeting 12 1-2 to 13; 7-8 shirting 9 1-2 to 11; yarns $1 65.
Fruits—Apples $4 50 to 6 50; cocoanuts $7 per 100; lemons $6 50 to 7 50 per box; raisins $3 25 per box; halves $3; quarters $1 10; loose muscatel $3 75 per box; Shaddocks $5 per 100.

U. S. Marshal's Sale.

UNDER AND BY VIRTUE OF A DECREE issued out of the Honorable, the Circuit Court of the United States, for the Northern District of Georgia, in favor of the plaintiff, Chas. N. Featherstone, Assignee, in the following case, to-wit:

Chas. N. Featherstone, Assignee, versus P. M. Sheibley and Davis Gammage,

I have levied upon, as the property of the said defendants, one certain tract of land known as the Berrien Farm, situated, lying and being in the [illegible] district, and 3d section, of originally [illegible] of land Floyd county [illegible] by J. R. Underwood, Trustee [illegible] hundred and twenty-six acres, more or less.

Also, lot number 18 fronting on [illegible] street and running back to Lincoln street, except a lot owned and occupied on June 1st, 1867, by James R. [illegible], known as the Benhow property, in [illegible] south division of city of Rome, Georgia.

Also, city lots corner Maiden Lane and Franklin street, Cross division of city of Rome, bounded by [illegible].

Also, lot number [illegible] twenty-five feet front, corner of Broad street and Maiden Lane, Cross division of the city of Rome, and extending back seventy-five feet, and including a brick store building, and including a brick store building, with two lots fronting on Maiden Lane [illegible] fifty [illegible] feet, and will sell the same at public outcry, at the Court House, in the City of Atlanta, county of Fulton and State of Georgia, on the

First Tuesday in March

next, between the lawful hours of sale.
Dated at Atlanta, Georgia, February 1, 1873.
WILLIAM H. SMYTH,
United States Marshal.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

ATTENTION CAPITALISTS!

TREASURY OF GEORGIA:
ATLANTA, March 10, 1873.

An Act of the last Legislature authorizes and directs the Governor to issue bonds of the State of Georgia to the amount of twelve hundred thousand dollars, with interest at

EIGHT PER CENT.,

payable semi-annually in April and October.

These Bonds will bear date 1st April, 1873, and will become due in annual instalments of

ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS

on the 1st day of April, 1875, and the like amount on the same date each year thereafter until the whole amount authorized is paid—to-wit: on the 1st day of April, 1886. Appropriation is made for their payment and the annual interest, in the act authorizing their issue, which, being part of the contract,

IS IRREPEALABLE.

Being relieved from State, county, and municipal taxation, their purchase amounts to almost a ten per cent. investment, to which the attention of Trustees, Guardians, Executors, etc., is especially called; and as they are issued in part for redemption of overdue Bonds of the State, most of which bear only six per cent. interest, they are offered at par for these securities.

Their number, sizes, and time of payment will be as follows, viz:

1,600 bonds of $250 each, due in 1875, 1876, 1877, 1878 .... $400,000
800 bonds of $500 each, due in 1879, 1880, 1881, 1882 400,000
400 bonds of $1,000 each, due in 1883, 1884, 1885, 1886 400,000

The Bonds are in the hands of the engraver, and will be ready for issue very shortly after they are received from him. Meanwhile, all who desire to exchange or invest can, by forwarding their old bonds or the currency to this department, receive certificates, if the bonds should not be ready, drawing interest from the date of the bonds; and on notice given of their completion, the certificates can be brought forward and the bonds delivered.

JOHN JONES,
Treasurer.

All the papers in the State are requested to publish until the 1st of April, and forward their accounts to the Treasury for payment mar11-dtilapr1

For over FORTY YEARS this PURELY VEGETABLE LIVER MEDICINE HAS PROVED TO BE THE GREAT UNFAILING SPECIFIC

for LIVER COMPLAINT and its painful offspring, DYSPEPSIA, CONSTIPATION, Jaundice, Billous attacks, SICK HEADACHE, Colic, Depression of Spirits, SOUR STOMACH, Heartburn, CHILLS AND FEVER, etc., etc.

After years of careful experiments, to meet a great and urgent demand, we now produce from our original Genuine powders

The Prepared.

a Liquid form of SIMMON'S LIVER REGULATOR, containing all its wonderful and valuable properties, and offer it in

ONE DOLLAR BOTTLES.

The Powders, (price as before,) .... $1.00 per package.
Sent by mail 1.04

CAUTION.

Buy no Powders or Prepared Simmon's Liver Regulator unless in our engraved wrapper, with Trade mark, Stamp and Signature unbroken. None other is genuine.

J. H. ZELIN & CO.,
MACON, GA., AND PHILADELPHIA.
SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

For Sale.

1 NEW 7-ROOM HOUSE, very conveniently arranged. Terms very easy—one-fourth cash; balance in one, two and three years.

Also, FOR SALE,

BRICK! BRICK!

1,000,000 GOOD BRICK [of] my own manufacture.

For particulars call on the undersigned, corner of West Cain and Williams streets, or address me to P. O. Box 452, Atlanta. T. G. ESWALD.
dec24-dif

Take Notice!

REMOVAL.

AFTER October 1st, I will remove to No. 8 DeGive's Opera House Block, Marietta street, where I trust to see all my old customers and many new ones.

Agricultural implements, Seeds and Guano.

Send 75 cents for the handsomest and most extensive Illustrated Catalogue ever published in the South. Money will be refunded to all who purchase goods amounting to Ten Dollars.

MARK W. JOHNSON,
DeGive's Opera House Block,
Marietta Street.
After October 1st, 1872.
sep19— july3—dif

GRANDEST SCHEME OF THE AGE.

$500,000

CASH GIFTS.

$100,000 FOR ONLY $10

Under authority of special legislative act of March 16, 1871, the trustees now announce the Third Grand Gift Concert, for the benefit of the PUBLIC LIBRARY OF KENTUCKY, to come off in Library Hall at Louisville, Ky., on

Tuesday, April 8, 1873.

At this concert best musical talent that can be procured from all parts of the country will add pleasure to the entertainment, and TEN THOUSAND CASH GIFTS, aggregating a vast total of HALF A MILLION DOLLARS currency will be distributed by lot to the ticket-holders, as follows:

LIST OF GIFTS:

One Grand Cash Gift			$100,000
"	"	"	50,000
"	"	"	25,000
"	"	"	20,000
"	"	"	10,000
"	"	"	5,000
24 Cash Gifts of	$1,000	each	24,000
50 "	" 500	"	25,000
80 "	" 400	"	32,000
100 "	" 300	"	30,000
150 "	" 200	"	30,000
590 "	" 100	"	59,000
9,000 "	" 10	"	90,000
Total, 10,000 Gifts all Cash			$500,000

To provide means for this magnificent concert, ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND TICKETS only, will be issued, a large plan of which are already sold.

PRICE OF TICKETS:

Whole tickets $10; halves $5, and quarters $2.50. Eleven whole tickets $100. No discount on less than $100 orders. [illegible]

THOS. E. BRAMLETTE, Louisville, Ky.
Agent Public Library Ky.
PHILLIPS & CREW, Agents, Atlanta, Ga.
H. N. HAMMETT, Agent, Marietta, Ga.

The Kennesaw Route

BY THE

Western & Atlantic

Railroad Company,

AND ITS CONNECTIONS.

Atlanta to

Nashville, Louisville and Lynchburg

WITHOUT CHANGE!

ONLY ONE CHANGE OF CARS TO

NEW YORK, ST. LOUIS,

CHICAGO & MEMPHIS.

THIS IS THE BEST ROUTE TO ALL POINTS

North, East and West.

MANY HOURS QUICKER—MANY MILES SHORTER

Than any Other Route

TO NEW YORK.

Excursion Tickets to New Orleans by this route for visitors to MARDI GRAS will be on sale at Atlanta from February 15th to 22d. Return coupons good if presented within thirty days from the date of sale.

A pamphlet entitled "Mardi Gras in New Orleans, Thirteenth Annual Festival, February 25th, 1873—The Mystick Krew of Comus—Their History and Festivals from 1857 to 1872," is now ready for gratuitous distribution, and can be secured upon application.

PULLMAN PALACE COACHES ON ALL DAY AND NIGHT TRAINS.

Westinghouse Air Brake

ON ALL PASSENGER TRAINS.

Baggage Checked to all Principal Points.

Purchase Tickets via Atlanta and the Western and Atlantic Railroad, and secure

Quick Time, Comfort and Safety.

B. W. WRENN,
General Passenger and Ticket Agent, Atlanta, Ga.
E. B. WALKER,
Master of Transportation, Atlanta, Ga.
feb1 dim

DOOLEY'S YEAST POWDER

Has long been regarded as the best and cheapest Baking Powder in use. Perfectly pure and healthy. It makes, at short notice, delicious Biscuits, Rolls, &c. There need be no waste of food prepared with it, as it is always of the best quality. We would say to those who have never used it that a very few trials will enable them to use it, not only with entire satisfaction, but with economy.

Put up FULL, NET weight, as represented.
Grocers and Dealers sell it.

DOOLEY & BROTHER, Prop's,
69 New Street,
NEW YORK CITY.
mar4—deod1mo

THE

ST. JAMES HOTEL,

FRONTING ST. JAMES PARK,

Jacksonville, Florida.

Open from November to May. Transient board $4 50 per day.

THE EQUINOX HOUSE,

FOOT OF MOUNT EQUINOX,

Manchester, Vermont.

Open from June to October. Address by mail or telegraph, F. H. ORVIS, at Jacksonville, from October 20 to April 20, at Manchester, from April 20 to October 20. mar1-1mo.

U. S. Marshal's Sale.

UNDER and by virtue of a Writ of Fieri Facias, issued out of the Honorable, the District Court of the United States, for the Northern District of Georgia, in favor of the plaintiffs, Hugh Douglas & Co., in the following case, to-wit:

Hugh Douglas & Co., versus J. H. Arthur.

I have levied upon, as the property of J. H. Arthur, Lot No. 4, 1st section, 14th district of originally Cherokee, now Gordon county, Georgia, together with the store house thereon, fronting on Railroad street in the town of Calhoun in said county, and occupied by J. H. Arthur as a store house. Also, Lot No. 2, 11th section, 14th district in said Gordon county, with the brick dwelling house thereon and now occupied by said J. H. Arthur, and will sell the same at public auction, at the Court House, in the City of Atlanta, county of Fulton, and State of Georgia, on the

First Tuesday in April

next, between the lawful hours of sale.
Dated at Atlanta, Georgia, March 3, 1873.
WILLIAM H. SMYTH,
mar1-dlaw4w United States Marshal.

U. S. Marshal's Sale.

UNDER and by virtue of a Writ of Fieri Facias, issued out of the Honorable, the District Court of the United States, for the Northern District of Georgia, in favor of the plaintiffs, Henrys, Smith & Townsend, in the following case, to-wit:

Henrys, Smith & Townsend versus James L. Logan.

I have levied upon, as the property of James L. Logan, one lot of land in the city of Atlanta, fronting 75 feet on Houston street, extending back south 150 feet, at right angles with the front line, bounded east by Stacey's lot, and west by Shaw's property, being a part of land lot number 51, in the 14th district of originally Henry, now Fulton county, and State of Georgia, being the lot on which James L. Logan now resides, and will sell the same at public auction, at the Court House, in the city of Atlanta, county of Fulton, and State of Georgia, on the

First Tuesday in April.

next, between the lawful hours of sale.
Property pointed out by plaintiff's attorney.
Dated at Atlanta, Georgia, March 1st, 1873.
WILLIAM H. SMYTH,
mar1-dlaw4w United States Marshal.

NATIONAL HOTEL,

(FORMERLY THOMAS HOUSE)

Dalton, Ga.

O'NEILL & BARCLAY, Prop'rs.

E. P. O'NEILL. JOHN BARCLAY.
[illegible]

PETER LYNCH

92 Whitehall Street, Atlanta, Georgia,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL GROCER,

AND WHOLESALE DEALER IN

Liquors, Wines, Cider, Cigars, Tobacco, Glassware,

CROCKERY, PROVISIONS, COUNTRY PRODUCE, Etc.

Gibson's fine Whiskies made a specialty in the Liquor line.
JUST RECIVED THREE BARRELS SILVER-SKIN ONION SETS, which will be sold low.
Orders solicited. TERMS CASH. jan 24—d6m

GUANO. 1873. GUANO.

500 Tons Sea Fowl Guano,
500 Tons Russell Coe's,
500 Tons Merryman & Co.'s,
500 Tons Etiwan's,
500 Tons Sternfel's Original,
500 Tons Cotton States,
200 Tons Mark W. Johnson's,
200 Tons E. Frank Coe's,
200 Tons Wilson's,
100 Tons Meat and Bone Guano,
200 Tons English Stonewall,
200 Tons Sardy's Soluble Pacific,
200 Tons Ammoniated Flour of Rawbone, very fine.
200 Tons Peruvian Guano, Land Plaster, and Chemicals for Manipulating,
100 Tons Soluble Sea Island.

ALSO, 1,000 PLOWS, from $3 50 upward. Farmers must have good Plows

Landreth's Garden Seeds.

Field Seeds, Flower Seeds, Agricultural Implements, Machinery, Live Stock, etc.

PROVISIONS.

Special to my Customers:

Many of you needing Provisions have heretofore been compelled to purchase these supplies from other houses, after bonding your crops to me for Guano, I will in future furnish you with your Provisions also, knowing it will be more convenient and agreeable for you to make your accounts all at one place
With many thanks for your kind patronage, I solicit a continuance of the same.
Send for Catalogues. MARK W JOHNSON.
jan3—d&w3m

GOULD, BARTON & CO.,

Commission Merchants

DEALERS IN

FLOUR, GRAIN, MEATS,

—AND—

General Produce,

Atlanta, - - - Georgia.

jan29—d&w3m

Empire Steam Planing Mill

—AND—

SASH, BLIND AND DOOR MANUFACTORY.

J. C. PECK & CO.,

BUILDERS,

MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS

—IN—

Lumber of all kinds, Laths, Shingles, Hubs, Spokes and Handles,

SASH, BLINDS AND DOORS,

Mouldings, Brackets, Counters, Desks, Tables, Show Cases, etc., etc.

Paints, Oils, Glass and Putty

DIRECT FROM MANUFACTURERS, AT THE LOWEST RATES.

With our New and Improved Machinery, we can

DEFY ALL COMPETITION.

DON'T FORGET THE PLACE,

Corner Loyd St and Georgia Railroad, Opposite Gov't Pas. Depot.

Atlanta, Georgia.

J. C. PECK, W. G. ASHLEY, J. H. ELLSWORTH, L. H. HALL.
feb1—d6m

DIRECT TRADE IMPORTATION

—OF—

IRON, STEEL, GUNS, CUTLERY,

—AND—

General Hardware.

WE are now ready to furnish the Trade, from ample and judicious selections, every article embraced in our line, at close figures, which will prove themselves in comparison with any market in the United States. Specialties in Genuine Hammered Swedes Iron, Swedish Plow Steel, English Guns and Cutlery—which come to us without a second profit; also, in American Heavy Goods, from manufacturers on quantity contracts—Superior Charcoal Merchant Bar Iron and Nails.
Correspondence with CASH buyers solicited. Freight arrangements complete to all points. Bills Lading with rates indorsed and guaranteed on all shipments.
jan31—d3mo J. & S. NONES & CO., ROME, GA.

PACIFIC GUANO COMPANY,

(CAPITAL $1,000,000.)

Soluble Pacific Guano,

ADAIR & BROTHERS,

Agents for the Company,

ATLANTA, GEORGIA.

THIS GUANO has been in extensive use for seven years in Georgia and adjoining States. Experience demonstrates that 200 pounds per acre increases the crop from double to three fold the natural yield, thus making one hand equal to two, and one acre equal to two.
The policy of the Pacific Guano Company is to sell a fertilizer unsurpassed for excellence at the lowest price and look to large sales and small profits for reasonable returns on capital invested, hence this valuable Guano is put into market at the present low price to consumers.
Planters are requested to put in their orders early to insure prompt delivery.
ADAIR & BROTHERS, Selling Agents, Atlanta, Georgia.
JOHN S. REESE & CO., General Agents, Baltimore, Md. dec20—d til april 1st, 1873

FARMERS, LOOK TO YOUR INTERESTS.

Plows and other Agricultural Implements Cheaper

THAN ANY OTHER HOUSE SOUTH.

We cannot be Undersold for Cash.

"Buist's" Warranted Garden Seeds.

We have facilities for furnishing the Trade at Philadelphia prices.

Guano and Provisions Sold to Farmers on Time.

SEND FOR OUR CIRCULARS OF PRICES AND TERMS.

J. BEN WILSON & CO.,
BROAD STREET, (by the Bridge,)
ATLANTA, GA.
jan31— (dly4-d3mo)

CIGARS! CIGARS!! CIGARS!!!

MY FRIENDS, PATRONS AND THE PUBLIC IN GENERAL are hereby informed that I have removed my Cigar Manufactory from Gartrell street to NO. 4 BROAD STREET, next door to No. 1 Engine House, where I hope to see all my old customers and many new ones. I still manufacture the

Clear Havana Partagas, Moscovita and Henry Clay,

which I claim to be the finest Cigars ever manufactured this side the ocean, and equal to the best imported brands. [illegible] I import direct the best grades of Havana Tobacco. Manufactory No. 4 Broad street, [illegible] wholesale and retail stand 84 Whitehall street. [dec21-d3m] F. H. [illegible]

THE DAILY CONSTITUTION
OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF STATE, COUNTY AND CITY.
The Largest City, County and State Circulation.
DEFIES REFUTATION

To Lawyers.—A full report of the decisions of the Supreme Court is furnished to The Constitution by the Reporter of the Court.

To Correspondents.—We do not read anonymous letters and communications. The name and address of the writer are indispensable. Rejected communications we cannot undertake either to return or preserve.

ATLANTA:

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 12, 1873.

Ex-Governor Holden.

William W. Holden, who about a year and a half since was impeached and disposed from the North Carolina Governorship, has been appointed Postmaster at Raleigh, on his own unaided solicitation.

The New State Loan.

We call attention to the excellent chance for an investment of surplus funds that the State offers through our advertising columns. The new bonds bear eight per cent. interest, payable semi-annually, and are free from State, county and municipal taxation. It is, in short, a good ten per cent. investment. They seem to be particularly desirable to Trustees, Guardians, Executors, etc. Such purchases coming from the State would retain among us so much more interest-money; and would leave less of the loan to be floated abroad. We hope these classes will give the loan a careful consideration; for they can help their clients and the State by purchasing the new bonds. It is not expected, nor is it desirable, that money should be withdrawn from active use to take up this loan. Let such funds stay in business; but let all surplus and dormant moneys be exchanged for these safe, remunerative, and in every respect desirable bonds of the staunch old Commonwealth.

Central African Exploration.

Sir Samuel W. Baker, now known as Baker Pacha of the Egyptian service, has been heard from through a merchant fleet that has come down with ivory from the trading establishments south of Gondokooro which is in the Albert Nyanza country, and under the Equator. It seems that before Baker left Khartoom he went into partnership with Shah Mohammed-a-Akad, the great ivory trader of Central Africa, both as to the proposed explorations and as to trade in ivory. Akad's representative in the expedition was his son-in-law and partner Abu Saut. Baker Pacha and the son-in-law fell out without much delay, from what might be styled in social circles, compatibility of temper. The reports that have come in are the latter's version of the matter, and they should be taken, perhaps, with a grain of allowance, at least, until Baker has a chance to tell his side of the story.

Abu Saut's men have much more to say about the new Pacha's interference with their ivory trade than about his equatorial explorations. But it is sure from their statements that he is beyond Gondokoora. At Musindi, Baker found that Kabrega had succeeded his father, the old King Kamrasi. His tribe are the bon-ton of Central Africa. They do wear a few clothes between them. The residence of the King eclipses the splendors of the East, its roof resting on ivory pillars, its walls covered with woolen and silken stuffs, and—heighth of African magnificence—its floors carpeted. Musedi is but four days' journey, in a westerly direction, from Albert Nyanza.

The natives were much surprised that Baker—who, on his first visit, was satisfied to live as they did, on "melochies," a wild-growing vegetable, simply boiled in water—now bore the dignity of a Pacha. Baker Pacha, as the Rajah of the sovereign of Egypt, has fought several battles at the head of his Egyptian troops; and, as near as can be gathered from the traders, holds his own, and more too. Baker's mission seems to look towards a monopoly of the ivory trade in the interest of the Egyptian government. The Nubian and Arab traders need not hereafter apply if Baker Pacha succeeds.

Baker, the explorer, has become a fierce conqueror and unscrupulous trader according to these accounts, which are liable to prove very untrustworthy. That the irascible Englishman should quarrel with his associates is entirely probable. During these events it is known that Mr. Higginbotham, the engineer, has mounted the movable steamer destined to explore the Albert Nyanza. Mechanics and machinists have been actively employed at Gondokoora, and operations will soon commence. If Livingstone does not foolishly persist in losing himself, and if the Pacha succeeds in fighting it out on his present line, we stand a good chance of knowing a few things about the hot regions of Central Africa.

The Louisiana Troubles.

Let us look at them as a man considers his business, coolly and calmly. Like Mr. Toombs' sense of reconstruction, they are apt to fatigue the indignation, and it is certainly well to know whether we have a just basis for indignation to feed upon or not.

The majority report of the Senate Committee on Privileges and Elections, signed by Senators Carpenter, Logan, Anthony and Alcorn—all Republicans, says:

"Viewed in any light, the orders and injunctions made and granted by Judge Durell in this cause are most reprehensible, erroneous in point of law, and are wholly void for want of jurisdiction; and our committee must express their sorrow and humiliation that a judge of the United States should have proceeded in such flagrant disregard of his duty and have so far overstepped the limits of Federal jurisdiction."

The Lynch returning board that Durell's infamous orders brought into existence, in the same report, signed by the four staunch and ever reliable supporters of the administration, is thus complimented:

"There is nothing in all the comedy of blunders and frauds under consideration more indefensible than the pretended canvass of the board. The following are some of the objections to the validity of their proceedings: 1. The board had been abolished by the act of Nov. 20. 2. The board was under valid and existing injunctions restraining it from acting at all, and an injunction in the Armstead case restraining it from making any canvass not based upon the official returns of the election. 3. Conceding the board was in existence and had full authority to canvass the returns, it had no returns to canvass. * * * It was testified before your committee by Mr. Bovee himself, who participated in this canvass by the Lynch board, that they were determined to have a Republican Legislature, and made their canvass to that end. The testimony abundantly establishes the fraudulent character of their canvass. In some cases they had what were supposed to be copies of the original return, in other cases they had nothing but newspaper statements, and in other cases, where they had nothing whatever to act upon, they made an estimate based upon their knowledge of the political complexion of the parish, of what the vote ought to have been.

They also counted a large number of affidavits purporting to be sworn to by voters who had been wrongfully denied registration or the right to vote, many of which affidavits they must have known to be forgeries. It was testified by one witness that he had forged over a thousand affidavits, and delivered them to the Lynch Board while it was in session."

Judicial usurpation that all lawyers and all intelligent men unite in declaring as utterly indefensible and outrageous created the Lynch board. On the certificates of this beautiful board, and at the bidding of the indefensible Durell, the President proceeded to establish the villainous Kellogg cabal by Federal bayonets, as the government of a sovereign State—a government that Senator Carpenter admits could not stand ten minutes without the support of the Federal troops. Who then, is responsible for the murders and gaping wounds of last Wednesday night? An outraged people tried to regain their rights, and were borne down by military force, or more strictly, by Federal threats, eminating from the central Executive power.

But the President dodges behind the decisions of the Courts of the State of Louisiana in his effort to escape the odium of his acts. Let us understand this, too. After the legislature that the Lynch board gave birth to—for no one claims that the people of Louisiana elected them—after they had impeached Warmouth, and crowned Pinchback of immortal memory, they then proceeded to abolish the State district court, because they wanted to get rid of a judge whom they could not use. Another court was illegally constituted, and Pinchback, who fought nobly, appointed Hawkins, of the Lynch board, the Judge of the improvised court.

The President tries to shelter himself from popular indignation behind the decisions of this man Hawkins sustaining his own action as a State canvasser!

But the President's main card is a decision of the Supreme Court of the State. He claims that this Court judicially pronounced the Kellogg gang the legal Government of Louisiana. The majority report, signed, we repeat, by Carpenter, Logan, Anthony and Alcorn—all Republicans, knocks that position into a cocked hat:

The only question to be settled by this suit was whether Morgan, the relator, or Kinnard the defendant, was entitled to hold the office of Associate Justice of the Supreme Court in place of Howe, resigned, and the idea that in disposing of this single question the Court had any authority or jurisdiction to determine as between Warmoth and Pinchback, neither of whom was a party to the cause, which of them was entitled to exercise the office of Governor, and between two and three hundred persons of the Kellogg Legislature and as many more of the McEnery Legislature, not one of whom was a party to the suit, which of the rival bodies was authorized to exercise the legislative power of that State, is too preposterous a question to require serious refutation. The utmost that can be claimed for this decision is that the court recognized the Kellogg government as a government defacto, which may be conceded without touching the question whether it has been established by a regular election, or set up and established by the usurpation of individuals composing it, sustained by the military forces of the United States."

If we quit here we shall avoid fatiguing our own indignation. The intervention of the President is without warrant in law, equity or anything else that is creditable. His best supporters do not pretend that the government which he has set up is either defensible or self-supportable. It is a government after a fashion just so long as the federal bayonets uphold it, and not one moment longer. Even then it can not collect any taxes to speak of; and the carpet-bagger's favorite bond-recourse is no longer available. The President is welcome to all the comfort that he can get out of the tangled complications that he, and he only, is responsible for. His political supporters do not like the out-look; and Louisiana may be the additional weight that is to break the back of Federal usurpation and centralization. If so, the people of the devoted State have not suffered in vain; but if the public mind is so calloused as not to heed this climax of wrong, then, indeed, the declining days of our national life are upon us.

Summary of State News.

GRIFFIN.

The building mania has broken out among our people, and we hear of several new houses that have been projected, and considerable repairing going on.——The patent swing is now all the rage.——The fire department will make extensive preparations for their annual parade on the first of May.—*News.*

The Directors of the Savannah, Griffin and North Alabama Railroad met at Newnan last week and decided to put up shops at Griffin at a very early day.——Wood is scarce.——Peach and plum trees are beginning to bloom.——Prospects for wheat crop gloomy.——Eggs and butter command good prices.——The voice of the bedbug and festive roach is heard in the land.——Judge Crowder's residence destroyed by fire. Loss $6,000 or $7,000.—*Star.*

MACON.

Mayor Huff is fitting up an office for the State Agricultural Society, under the Exchange Bank, on Cherry street.——Leon Kell, the little son of Dr. Wm. F. Holt, died yesterday, after a long and very painful illness, which the sufferer bore with almost manly fortitude.——The Browns, of the Brown House, have a number of large slabs of Stone Mountain granite stacked in front of their hotel, with which they intend to construct a crossing from their front door to the passenger depot.——It is rumored on the streets that Mr. Robert Locket has sold a half interest in his fine gelding, "Basil Duke," to Mr. J. W. Marr, for one thousand dollars. Mr. Marr will, in a few days, take the horse back to the blue grass regions of Kentucky.——The malevolent spirit which for some weeks has been prompting the Vineville mischief-makers, took a new turn Saturday night. Two white men charged a sixteen inch sewer with powder and succeeded in blowing it up. They placed the powder in the sewer, lighted the fuse and then made their way into an alley near by to await the explosion, which came in due time, blowing out ten feet of pipe and moving it for sixty feet further. The explosion resembled the report of a twenty-four pounder, and aroused all the neighborhood.—*Telegraph and Messenger.*

What Might Have Been.

[From the New York World, March 5.]

Had poor Mr. Greeley been elected and lived, the thronging of the people in the keen winter air would have been as great, and their eager enthusiasm altogether more irrepressible. Had his skillful pen drafted the inaugural address, and the lips now silent under the snow of Greenwood pronounced it, admiring multitudes would have hung upon every sentence, and praise have been extorted from unwilling tongues. The wonderful outpouring of mourners, who so thickly lined many miles of our streets in the bland December air on the occasion of his funeral, may give some faint idea of what would have taken place in Washington had he, instead of his successful rival, been the recipient of yesterday's honors. We trust readers will pardon this allusion:

"My heart
Is in the coffin there,
And I must wait till it comes back to me."

Had it been Mr. Greeley, instead of General Grant, who was inaugurated yesterday, with what simple warmth and honest sincerity (instead of the formal, grudging coldness of yesterday's address) he would have invited back the chivalrous loyalty of the Southern people. And how cordial would have been the response to an appeal that would have touched the deepest chords of generous Southern feeling! "Of all the sad words of tongue or pen," sang Mr. Greeley's favorite poet, "the saddest are these—it might have been."

☞ Many of the saloon-keepers in Indiana propose to discontinue the sale of liquor. They charge the young men in their respective neighborhoods twenty cents for reading the papers. Some of the young men seem to be much affected by their literary treats, and enter into the spirit of the thing, as it were, with great assiduity.

☞ It is estimated that California has 40,000,000 acres in wheat this year. Her rich soil, if well cultivated, will be a greater source of wealth than her mines of gold.

☞ Dr. Green, the Boston city physician, has had already 36 cases of persons who had the small-pox the second time, and five or six cases that had taken it for the third time.

DECISIONS OF THE SUPREME COURT OF GEORGIA

Delivered at Atlanta, March 11, 1873.

REPORTED EXPRESSLY FOR THE CONSTITUTION BY HENRY JACKSON, SUPREME COURT REPORTER.

Wm. Dougherty vs. Jacob Fogle. Motion to dismiss writ of error.

Wm. Dougherty, assignee, vs. James Barber, et al. Motion to dismiss writ of error, from Muscogee.

WARNER, C. J.

When the Supreme Court was originally created by an amendment of the State Constitution, all cases in that Court had to be disposed of at the first term, except for Providential cause. The Court could not, in its discretion, withhold its judgment until the next term after the case was argued. To enable the Court to do that, the power to do so was granted, as we find it in the Constitution of 1868. The Constitution, instead of declaring that all cases should be disposed of at the first term, except for Providential cause, now declares that the Supreme Court shall dispose of every case at the first or second term after the writ of error is brought. The case is to be prosecuted, or argued now, at the first term of the Court unless prevented by Providential cause, just as was required to have been done under the original amended Constitution creating the Court, but under the power granted to dispose of every case at the first or second term after the writ of error is brought, the Court may, in its discretion, withhold its judgment until the next term after the case is argued, which it could not have done unless the power had first been granted to extend the disposition of the case to the second term of the Court, instead of restricing such disposition of the case to the first term, as was done under the original Constitution creating the Court, and that was all the Constitution of 1868 intended, when it declares that the Court shall dispose of every case at the first, or second term, after the writ of error is brought, leaving the question as to prosecuting the case when prevented by Providential cause just where it stood under the old Constitution. The cases on the docket have been continued twice for Providential cause, plaintiff is now dead, and the question is, whether the same shall be dismissed for want of jurisdiction of the Court to hear them under the Constitution after the expiration of the second term of the Court.

It is insisted that the continuance of the cases for Providential cause does not take them out of the provisions of the Constitution before cited, which requires the Court to dispose of every case at the first or second term after the writ of error is brought, that Providential cause after the first term constitutes no exception. This provision of the Constitution should receive a reasonable interpretation. Providential cause is recognized by the Constitution as a valid cause for not prosecuting the case at the first term, but does not restrict the continuance of the case for Providential cause to the first term only. The case is to be heard at the first term, but Providential cause is a good reason for not hearing it at that term. Why should not Providential cause be equally as good a reason for not hearing a case at the second as at the first term? The Constitution does not declare that cases shall not be continued after the first term for Providential cause, or that no case shall be continued more than once for Providential cause. The fair and reasonable interpretation of the Constitution is that the Court shall dispose of every case at the first or second term after writ of error brought, unless the parties are prevented from prosecuting the same by Providential cause. Providential cause is the only exception recognized by the Constitution as an excuse for delay. Where a party is prevented from prosecuting his case, either at the first or second term of the Court, by Providential cause, there is nothing in the Constitution which imputes to him latches or default on that account. The act of God worketh injury to no one; and that is the principle recognized by the Constitution in the prosecution of cases in this Court. Unless prevented by Providential cause, every case must be prosecuted at the first term of the Court after the writ of error is brought, and must be disposed of by the Court at the first or second term, but the Court may, in its discretion, withhold its judgment until the next term after the case is argued, under the power granted to dispose of it at the second term of the Court; and this may be done without any Providential cause being shown. This grant of power to the Court to dispose of the cases in its discretion, at the first or second term, had no reference whatever to the continuance of cases for Providential cause; that question stands under the new Constitution just as it stood under the old one.

If a case should be continued at the first term, from Providential cause, and just before the second term of the Court the party should die, or should die during the second term, as in this case, and his estate unrepresented, the case would have to be dismissed under the construction contended for, the Providential cause of the party's death would not save it. The death of the plaintiff during the second term of the Court, or at any other time, is not made by the Constitution an exceptional case of Providential cause, and the Courts should not make it one, and disregard all other cases of Providential cause in giving a construction to those words. The fair and reasonable interpretation of the Constitution, in our judgment, is to hold that when a party is prevented by Providential cause from prosecuting his case in the Court, that no laches is to be imputed to him, and that the time within which he is to prosecute his writ of error does not run against him, that he is excepted from having his case dismissed on the ground of Providential cause—Broom's Legal Maxims, 171. The cases on the docket having been continued by this Court for Providential cause at the first and second terms thereof, and Mr. Dougherty having died during the second term of the Court, the motion to dismiss all the cases for want of jurisdiction of the Court to hear them, should in our judgment be overruled. The motion to dismiss the case of Wm. Dougherty, assignee vs. Barber, et. al., on the special grounds stated in the motion cannot be entertained now, inasmuch as the plaintiff has no legal representative before the Court in that case, but the defendants may suggest the death of the plaintiff on the second, and take such further proceedings in the case as authorized by the 26th rule of this Court if they shall think proper to do so. In all the other cases in which Mr. Dougherty was counsel only, the parties must be prepared to prosecute the same at the present term of the Court, or they will be dismissed.

A. B. Culberson, A. T. Akerman, for plaintiffs in error.

H. L. Benning, M. J. Crawford, R. J. Moses, W. F. Williams, contra.

Park & Iverson vs. The Piedmont and Arlington Life Insurance Company. Assumpsit, from Muscogee.

WARNER, C. J.

This was an action brought by the plaintiff against the defendants to recover a sum of money, alleged to have been received by them as agents of the plaintiff, in the life insurance business. On the trial of the case the jury found a verdict for the plaintiffs. The main question in issue between the parties at the trial was, whether the defendants should be allowed their set-off to the plaintiff demand, for commutation of renewed premiums on polices obtained by them after their discharge as plaintiffs' agents. The plaintiff proved by the sworn answer of the defendants that the contract between them and the plaintiff was, that the compensation for their services was to be twenty per centum of and upon all sums collected for first year's premium insurance, and seven and one-half per centum of and upon all sums *received by them* for continued renewals of policies. On the trial one of the defendants was sworn as a witness in his own behalf, and the question was propounded to him, "Whether he knew of any custom or usage in the life insurance business as to the commutation of the value of renewals on discharging agents." Objection being made to the question by the plaintiff, the Court sustained the objection, and the defendants excepted. The defendants' counsel also asked the witness if he knew of any usage in the life insurance business as to the commutation of value of renewals on the discharge of agents, and what such usage was if there was any? which being objected to, the Court sustained the objection, and defendants excepted. The contract of the parties in this case was that the defendants should receive for their services 20 per cent. on all sums collected by them for first year's premium insurance, and 7½ per cent. on all sums received by them for continued renewals of policies. This contract is plain and explicit; there is no doubt or ambiguity as to the meaning of it, or as to the intention of the parties; but it is contended the evidence was admissible to annex an incident to the contract by the proof of usage or custom. But in all cases of this sort the rule in admitting the evidence of usage or custom must be taken with this qualification, that the evidence be not repugnant to, or inconsistent with the contract. Although evidence of a general usage, or custom of business, or trade when it is of universal practice, may be admissible to explain what is doubtful, it is not admissible to contradict what is plain, as when a policy was made in the usual form upon a ship, her tackle, apparel, boats, etc., evidence of usage that the underwriters never pay for the loss of boats slung upon the quarter outside of the ship, would not be admissible. Greenleaf's evidence, vol. 1st, sections 292, 294. In the case of the Schooner Reeside, 2d Sumners' Rep., 567, it was held that an express contract of the parties, is always admissible to supersede, vary or control a usage, or custom, but that an express contract could not be controlled, or varied by or contradicted by a usage or custom. The rule is, that when parties make an express contract, as in this case, which is plain, evidence of usage and custom, is inadmissible to control, vary or contradict it. Nor do we think the questions propounded to the witness were strictly legal questions to prove a general usage or custom. The questions propounded to the witness were: Do you know any usage, or custom, in the life insurance business as to the commutation of renewals, etc. The proper question would have been, what is the general or universal usage, and custom, in the life insurance business as to the commutation of renewals, etc. The usage or custom to be binding, must be a general one, and of universal practice, as applicable to that particular business—Code, section 1. In looking through this entire record, we find no error in the rulings of the Court, or in its charge to the jury, or in its refusal to charge as requested in view of the evidence contained therein, and the verdict was right under the law, and facts of the case.

Let the judgment of the Court below be affirmed.

R. J. Moses, M. H. Blandford, L. T. Downing, for plaintiffs in error.

Ingram & Crawford, for defendant.

Eagle Manufacturing Company et al. vs. Charles Wise. Relief Act, from Muscogee.

WARNER, C. J.

In this case the plaintiff made a motion to withdraw his writ of error. The defendant in error objected, and made a motion to open the record for the purpose of claiming damages. On looking through the record in this case, we are of the opinion, in view of the previous rulings of this Court, that this case was brought here for delay only. We therefore affirm the judgment of the Court below, with ten per cent. damages, as provided by the 4221st section of the Code.

Henry L. Benning, for plaintiffs in error.

Peabody & Brannon, for defendant.

Wm. H. Young vs. Charles D. Moody. New Trial from Muscogee.

WARNER, C. J.

The plaintiff brought his action in the Court below against the defendent on an open account for the storage of two hundred and forty-six bales of cotton. On the trial of the case, the jury found a verdict for the plaintiff for the sum of $637,00 with interest. The defendant made a motion for a new trial on the following grounds:

First. Because during the trial of said cause defendant by his counsel asked Charles Moody the plaintiff he being on the stand as a witness. "What is the annual value of your warehouse in Alabama?" To which the plaintiff objected, when the Court remarked, "It was obliged to admit the evidence because it did bear though very remotely on the issue to be tried. He wished he could exclude it but he could not. The course of the Counsel however, will not be likely to avail him much before the Jury." Second. Because the Court erred in refusing to charge the jury, that if the cottons of Wright and the Eagle Factory were on storage with Moody, and after the cottons were stored, Young agreed verbally with Moody that he would be responsible for the storage, this would be the promise to pay the debt of another, and must be in writing to bind the defendant. In order to bind Young by his verbal promise the evidence must show that the cotton was originally stored by Moody for Wright and the Eagle Factory, on the promise of Young that he would pay the storage." Third, because the verdict is excessive, contrary to the evidence and strongly against the weight of the evidence. The Court overruled the motion, and the defendant excepted and assigns the same for error. As to the first ground of error assigned in the record, we may remark, that a Court is a place where justice is judicially administered, and that the business of the Court should be so conducted by the presiding Judge as to accomplish that object with dignity and impartiality. Whilst the Court must necessarily exercise legitimate power and authority, in conducting the business before it, one of the first duties of counsel is to yield a respectful obedience to that authority. The sovereign authority of the State is represented in her Courts of justice. The expressions of the presiding Judge as set forth in the record, were uncalled for, and in our judgment were improper. If the evidence was admissible under the law, then it was the duty of the Court to have admitted it without expressing its wishes in regard to it. If the evidence was not admissible, then the Court should have ruled it out—the Court cannot be presumed to have any other wishes than to administer the law, and if it has, it is improper to express them in the progress of the trial. Whether the remarks of the Court in relation to that evidence will entitle the defendant to a new trial under the facts of the entire case, is a different question. It is not very apparent what the annual value of the plaintiff's warehouse had to do with the defendant's liability to pay for the storage of his cotton in that warehouse, and that evidence, if it had any bearing at all upon the question at issue between the parties, was so remote, that if the Court had rejected it we should not have set aside the verdict on that account. The Court, however, in the bill of exceptions, in explanation of the cause of the remarks, also states that the jury were told by the Court that what had taken place between the Court and the counsel should not influence them, but that they would be controlled by the law and the evidence. In view of the evidence contained in the record, wholly independent of that to which the remarks of the Court applied the verdict should not be set aside on that assignment of error. The Court refused to give the charge as requested in the language expressed therein, but did charge the jury that, if the credit was given to Young, he was liable on his parol promise, and if the credit was not given to Young, he was not liable. The charge as requested assumes that there was evidence that the plaintiff received the cotton of Wright and of the Eagle Factory on storage for them, whereas there is no evidence in the record to sustain that assumption. The evidence is, that the plaintiff was the owner of the cotton, had it stored in a warehouse in Tuskegee, intended to sell it during the war, but concluded to sell [sold] 43 bales to Young, the defendant, for himself, and 56 bales to him as agent for the Eagle Factory, and 107 bales as agent for Wright, who was then in Europe; the bills for the cotton were made to Young because he told the plaintiff that he would pay the storage, that he need have no fear about the storage, as he (Young) would be responsible, and if plantiff took care of the cotton he, Young, would pay him good. This is the contract as proved in relation to the storage of the cotton. The question on the trial was whether Young agreed to be responsible to the plaintiff for the storage of any more of the cotton besides the bales purchased for himself, or whether he agreed to be responsible to the plaintiff for the storage of the cotton purchased by him as the agent of the other parties, and that depends upon the fact whether the credit was given to Young for the storage of the entire lot, or whether any part of it was stored on the credit of Wright or the Eagle Factory. There is no evidence of any credit for the storage of any part of the cotton having been given by the plaintiff to Wright or the Eagle Factory. Jackson, the clerk of the plaintiff, states that the three accounts shown to him at the trial, were made out, he thinks, by the direction of Young for his convenience in charging to the respective parties their part of the storage. There does not appear to have been anything strange or unreasonable in giving the credit to Young for the storage of the cotton which he purchased as agent, when one of his principals was in Europe, and the other resided in a different State than that in which the cotton was stored, the more especially as it appears from the evidence that Young was the treasurer of the Eagle Factory. The point in the case is, to whom was the credit given by the plaintiff for the storage of the cotton at the time the contract was made for the storage of it? In view of the evidence in relation to that point there was no error in refusing the charge as requested, and in charging the jury as the Court did. As to the verdict being contrary to evidence, and the weight of the evidence, that depends entirely on the credit the jury gave to the testimony of the plaintiff's witnesses. If the jury believed them, as it was their province to do, then the verdict is not against the evidence. The discrepancy or inconsistency in the plaintiff's account or in his statements in relation thereto, all went to his credit, and it is to be presumed that the defendant's counsel made the most of it in his argument before the jury. Besides, under the provisions of the 3666th section of the Code, the presiding Judge may exercise a sound discretion in granting or refusing new trials in cases where the verdict may be decidedly and strongly against the weight of evidence, although there may appear to be some slight evidence in favor of the finding. If the Court below had been satisfied that the verdict in this case had been strongly and decidedly against the weight of the evidence, then it would have been his duty, under this section of the Code, to have granted a new trial, but he has refused to do so, and we find no error in that refusal. Let the judgment of the Court below be affirmed.

R. J. Moses, for plaintiff in error.

Peabody & Brannon, B. A. Thornton, Blanford & Crawford, for defendants.

Swift, Murphy & Co., vs. Mary F. McLemore, Certiorari from Muscogee.

McCAY, J.

In this case, which was a bill of exceptions to the judgment of Judge Johnson, refusing to sustain a certiorari in a possessory warrant case, it appeared that the warrant was for three bales of cotton. That the cotton was made on the plantation of Mrs. McLemore, the plaintiff, by one Joiner and herself, who had farmed together in the making thereof; that Joiner had, during the summer, given to the plaintiff, a lien upon all his interest, for advances, etc., with a power to sell; that later in the year, he had, in writing, sold and transferred to her his whole interest in the crop; that whilst the cotton was on the farm, it was levied on as the property of Joiner, and carried to a warehouse, that Mrs. McLemore put in a claim to it—that on the trial of the claim, the property was found to be hers—that two days after the finding, Joiner, by consent one of the claimant's attorneys, took the cotton from the warehouse and sold it to the plaintiff in the claim case, and delivered it to him, and that he, the said plaintiff is now the owner, the present defendants being only his bailees.

In our judgment, the cotton was legally in Mrs. McLemon's possession at the time of the levy—that, after the trial of the claim case, the custody of the warehouseman was her custody, that there is no roof of the authority of the attoney of Mrs. McSemore, two day's after the trial and verdict, to consent for Joiner to take the cotton, and we therefore affirm the judgment refusing to order a new trial before the Magistrate or to restore the cotton to the defendants in the prossessary warrant.

Judgment affirmed.

Peabody & Brannon, for plaintiff in error, James M. Russell, for defendant.

Mr. Duffy's Valentine.

BY MAX ADELER.

I shall not attempt to supply from my imagination a story suitable to Saint Valentine's day. Rather I will relate with what tenderness I can the simple and pathetic facts in the case of Duffy.

Jim Duffy loved. He was not singular in this—other Duffys had done the same thing; but it was Jim Duffy's peculiar fortune that while he loved but one woman, two women loved him. Miss Smith was the beautiful blue-eyed being to whom he had given his heart, and to whom he would cheerfully have given his liver or his ribs, or any other portion of his framework, if the custom of society had made such an anatomical surrender proper.

Miss Clamm was the faded flower who had fixed her battered and venerable affections upon Mr. Duffy without any provocation having been offered by him, and Mr. Duffy hated Clamm with as much intensity as he loved Smith, because Clamm would always fasten to him at the church meetings and the evening companies, and gush over to him in the presence of the people, and insist upon his company home at the very moment when he had determined to escort Miss Smith.

And so, when St. Valentine's day came around, Duffy thought it would be a clever idea to send a proposal of marriage to Miss Smith, and at the same time to cool the enthusiasm of Clamm with an outrageous comic valentine of some kind. He procured one of those immediately and then wrote to his only [illegible] beginning with "Dearest," and ending with "Yours till death." Unhappily, it came to pass that Mr. Duffy placed each of these papers in the wrong envelopes; and while the comic affair went away to Smith, a direct proposal proceeded to Clamm. Nothing could have been more unfortunate, for no sooner did the aforesaid Clamm receive Duffy's note than she suddenly did up her back hair, put on her bonnet, assumed her umbrella and gum shoes, and started by the shortest known route to James Duffy's residence.

When the front door was opened, she dashed past the hired girl and into the sitting room, where, finding Jim reading a newspaper, she flung her arms about his neck, dropped her head upon his shoulders and her umbrella upon his corn, and exclaimed:

"Take me, take me, James! Take me, dearest! I am yours—yours forever!"

As soon as Mr. Duffy regained his presence of mind, he struggled to disengage himself, while he attempted to explain to her that he should not take her; that he did not want her; that she was not his forever, or for five minutes, and that if she did not remove her forehead from his vest, and her umbrella from the vicinity of his toe, he should be compelled to call the police. But Miss Clamm would hear no explanation. She nestled closer and closer to his waistcoat, and cried into his watch pocket, and kept plunging her umbrella about with such eratic vigor that Mr. Duffy's left foot continually executed half of the waltz movements in an effort to save its most sensitive excrescence from torture.

But at last, when Clamm murmured something about fixing the wedding day and making it soon, Jim Duffy tore himself away and fled to the garret, where he locked the door and tied the trap down with rope, lest the invincible Clamm should burst in upon him from that direction.

Meantime Miss Smith received the comic valentine; and recognizing Duffy's handwriting upon the envelope, she was deeply pained, and she thought she might indirectly obtain comfort and an explanation of the matter by calling upon her bosom friend, the sister of Mr. Duffy. So she sailed out and reached the house.

It happened by a very strange coincidence that her bonnet and cloak bore a kind of general resemblance to those worn by Clamm; and Duffy, when he heard the door-bell ring, looked out from the garret window and felt perfectly certain that the remorseless Miss Clamm had returned for the purpose of impressing more firmly upon his mind that she was his forever, and he could take her. So Duffy did a most scandalous and ungentlemanly thing. He emptied a bucket of water out of the window upon the figure below.

Miss Smith went home damp and indignant. A little while after her return, Clamm, being in pursuit of her Duffy, called upon Miss Smith, hoping to find him there. She waited in the parlor while Miss Smith changed her clothing, and meanwhile it really occurred to Mr. Duffy to go to Smith's and ask for an answer to his proposal.

It was a sunny day and the snow was upon the ground. The parlor and entry were gloomy, and when Duffy went in, he could hardly see a hand breath before him. As he came into the parlor, she flew toward him. He perceived the indistinct lines of a woman's figure. He was of course sure that it was Miss Smith. He felt certain that she was about to express her feelings by action rather than in language. So Duffy folded her in his arms, and kissed her forehead, and asked her if she really loved him. She whispered yes; and as they stood there, while his heart overflowed with joy, and he wondered why Miss Smith should sit in her own parlor with her umbrella in her hand, the wind blew one of the shutters open suddenly, and at the same moment in walked Miss Smith.

[illegible] I shall not attempt to describe that situation. Everybody was agitated but Clamm. James Duffy was dumbfounded and horror-stricken.

Miss Smith was amazed and furious; but Clamm was collected—she was cool—she appeared to enjoy everything; and she would probably have fallen upon Jim Duffy's shoulders again and cooed, merely to let Miss Smith see how nice it was, had not Duffy dodged, as he saw her coming, and permitted her to smash her bonnet against the sofa cushion.

Then Mr. Duffy undertook to tell Miss Smith how it was, but naturally, after all that had happened, she was too much enraged to harken to him, and she ordered both visitors from the house. They departed, Clamm with the hook of her umbrella handle firmly fixed in the pocket of James Duffy's overcoat.

But when they reached the street, Duffy, in his agony and anger, expressed his feelings upon the subject of Clamm in such a violent and unmistakable manner, that even she was convinced. And when she asked him if he intended to marry her and he said no, she left him and proceeded at once to a lawyer, who began suit for breach of promise against Duffy, and took it into court the next week. Duffy's letter to Smith was read in evidence, and Clamm made Smith testify as to the proceedings in her parlor, which cut up the defendant horribly. Clamm herself sat there all the time weeping, for the purpose of harrowing up the feelings of the jurymen, who gave a verdict of $3,000 damages to the plaintiff, whereupon the plaintiff instantly began to organize war upon a fresh man.

Jim Duffy is still single. I know him well. He seems to hate women; and whenever he has to write a note to one, he always takes it out of the envelope fourteen or fifteen times to assure himself that he has the right document, and that a technical analysis could not detect an offer of marriage in it.—*Philadelphia Day.*

BY TELEGRAPH.

TO THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION.

The President Indefinitely Postpones his Visit South.

The Race Between Boutwell and Dawes for the Senatorship.

Railroad Matters in Pennsylvania.

Opposition Representation on the Senate Committees, Etc.

WASHINGTON.

Washington, March 11.—In the Supreme Court to-day a novel question was argued between Judge Pierrepont and Mr. Evarts, whether the statuary assignment of a ship on the high seas under the laws of the State where the ship was owned, could be defeated by a subsequent attachment levied on the ship entering the port of another State.

The mail route from Shreveport to Monroe, Louisiana, has been awarded to F. Sawyer, of Texas—daily service. The Texas routes have not yet been awarded.

The Republican Senatorial caucus, this afternoon, agreed to add two more members to each of the Committees on Appropriations, Public Lands, Postoffice and Privileges and Elections. Each of these committees will have two opposition members, as will also each of the committees on the Judiciary, Naval and Millitary officers. Several of the committees may have three opposition members. The Committee on Foreign Relations will have only one opposition member. The Republicans leave to the opposition the filling of several vacancies.

The President to-day re appointed the present Government Directors of the Union Pacific Railroad Company for one year from to-day. They are Hiram Price and Jas. F. Wilson of Iowa, J. C. S. Harrison of Indiana, J. H. Williard of Nebraska and D. S. Ruddock of Connecticut.

The following nominations were made to-day: R. G. Henderson, Register of the Land Office at Montgomery; P. Finley, Receiver of public money, Montgomery, Ala.; J. F. Wilson, Lynchburg, H. B. Nichols, Norfolk.

The President answers invitations from the South: "I have been compelled by public duties to indefinitely pospone my visit to the Southern cities."

The Senate is occupied with Caldwell.

Edgar Needham, Assessor of Internal Revenue at Louisville, is dead.

PROBABILITIES.

In the New England and the Middle States rising barometer and westerly winds, partly cloudy and clear weather. For the South Atlantic and Eastern Gulf States, cloudy weather and light winds; northerly winds and falling temperature will probably extend northward over the Western Gulf States Wednesday morning. For the Ohio valley, and the Upper Lakes, diminishing winds and generally clear weather. For the extreme Northwest, sailing barometer and southerly winds.

NEW YORK.

FELL.

New York, March 12.—The old House of Refuge has fallen. Three boys were buried.

RESIGNED.

A. S. Diven has resigned the Presidency of the Erie Railroad.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

Concord, March 11.—Henry A. Bellows of New Hamshire is dead. The election is unusually quiet. The snow impedes travel to the polls.

MASSACHUSETTS.

BALLOTING.

Boston, March 11.—Balloting for Sentor. The 1st ballot, Senator Boutwell 10; Dawes 11; Loring 9; Hoar 4. Rest scattering. In the House, Boutwell 110; Dawes 83; Loring 16; Hoar 7; Whiteing 9; Banks 9. Rest scattering.

The second ballot in the House: Boutwell, 124; Dawes, 92; scattering, 22.

The Senate balloted four times without a result. Dawes was ahead on the last ballot

PENNSYLVANIA.

RAILROAD MATTERS.

Philadelphia, March 11.—The annual meeting of the Pennsylvania Railroad Directors convened to-day. A report was read giving a highly encouraging statement of the present and future prospects of the company, with the acceptance by the stockholders of an act of the Legislature recently passed authorizing the doubling of capital of the company. A greater and more rapid extension than ever of the facilities of the road will be practicable, and its managers will be able to consummate their great scheme for making the road the grand highway of the continent for travel and traffic, and with an increase of capital the Company will be placed in possession of means for laying two additional tracks between this city and Pittsburg, so that it will have in operation four tracks, two to be used for through and two for local traffic. Of the expediency of thus doubting the carrying capacity of the road, there cannot possibly be any doubt, and that such a thing should be attempted, it is one of the best possible evidences of the far-sighted and sagacious management.

VIRGINIA.

Norfolk, March 11.—J. E. Whittlesey, of Houston, Texas, and E. L. Moore, of Key West, Florida, have been appointed postmasters.

Confirmation.—Clark, as Collector of the Second District of Georgia.

ENGLAND.

London, March 11.—The cable of 1865 failed to-day.

MIDNIGHT DISPATCHES.

WASHINGTON.

GORDON SEATED.

Washington, March 11.—General Gordon was seated to-day as Senator from Georgia.

OHIO.

UNION.

[illegible], March 11.—The Evangelical [illegible] took the [illegible] of this city, to-day, a union of [illegible] steps in the attempt to form The plan adopted [illegible] Evangelic denominations. the people of all [illegible] for a meeting of future day, to confer [illegible] at some such union.

At this meeting a brief paper [illegible] for all churches with statistics is to be [illegible] and an address will be delivered on points of agreement between the different denominations, when the future steps to be taken will be left to the meeting. In the meantime ministers of the various denominations are to exchange pulpits frequently.

NEW YORK.

New York, March 11.—The fire to-day was occasioned by the explosion of gas, and caused the destruction of the brewery and ice house of Charles Illig, in Williamsburg. The loss on the building and stock is estimated at one hundred and fifty thousand dollars. Insurance, eighty-six thousand dollars.

John R. Leverage has obtained a verdict for thirty-six thousand dollars against the city on a contract for keeping Broadway clear of snow and ice for ten days in February 1870. A board of apportionment are authorized to issue stocks to the amount of 3,800,000 dollars for widening and paving Broadway.

MASSACHUSETTS.

THE ELECTION.

Boston, March 11.—Boutwell lacked four votes of a majority on the first ballot, with 41 scattering votes, from which it is thought he can gather what he lacks.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

ELECTION NEWS.

Concord, March 11.—The returns indicate no election by the people. The Prohibitionists and Liberal Republicans both had candidates in the field. Eighty-one towns give Shaw, Republican, 12,656; Weston, Democrat, 12,663; Blackmer, Temperance, 681; Mason, Liberal, 267.

The weather is very bad.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Middletown, March 11.—The ice commenced moving here about noon. The river is rising steadily.

Philadelphia, March 11.—On account of heavy rains the ice in the Schuylkill is moving off harmlessly.

The gorges in the Susquehanna are still firm.

ENGLAND.

London, March 11.—The Portuguese journals say that at no time in the history of the country have such efforts been made to organize a Republican party as is now being made. They compare England's delay in recognizing the Spanish Republic with her speedy recognition of the Napoleonic government in 1851.

ITALY.

Rome, March 12.—Yesterday being the anniversary of Mazzini's death, a deputation of Democrats attempted to visit the patriot's tomb, but the police refused them admission. For a time the greatest excitement prevailed, and a riot was imminent. The troops were called out and prevented a disturbance.

Financial and Commercial.

Telegraphic Markets

Liverpool, March 11, evening.—Cotton closed with a downward tendency; sales include 5,000 bales of American; shipped from Savannah or Charleston, February or March, 9⅛; March or April, same.

Yarns and fabrics dull and lower, especially for yarns.

Short middles opened at 37s 9d and closed at 38s. Turpentine 45s.

Arrived—Rita from New Orleans; Prince from New Orleans; Aug Bean, from New Orleans; Arabia, from New Orleans; Nova Scotia, from New Orleans.

New York, March 11.—Cotton dull and irregular at 20¾a20 7-8; sales 913 bales.

Cotton—net receipts to-day 229 bales; gross 2,478.

Cotton sales for export to-day, 77—last evening 300.

Cotton sales for future delivery to-day, 24,300 bales, as follows: March, 19¾a19⅞. April, 19¾a19⅞. May, 19¾a19⅞. June, 19 15-16a20⅛. July, 20 5-16a20⅜.

Flour in moderate requested and unchanged. Whisky lower at 91. Wheat heavy—no sales. Corn easier with moderate business. Pork firm; new mess $16. Lard weak at 8¾a8 7-8. Turpentine dull and heavy. Rosin quiet and steady; Tallow quiet at 8¾a9. Freights quiet with room scarce.

Money closed at 7 to a fraction commission. Sterling firm. Gold 15¼a15⅜. Governments closed strong and unchanged. State bonds dull.

Arrived—ships Danna, Huntsville and San Salvador.

Arrived out—ship Montreal.

Later—81s 18¼; 62s 15¾; 64s 15¾; 65s 16¼; now 14¾; 67s 16¼; 68s 16¼; new 5s 13¾; 10-40s 10 7-8. Tennessee 6s 82; new 83. Virginia 6s 46; new 50. Consols 56¼; Deferred 14. Louisiana 6s 45; new 45. Levee 6s 48; 8s 70. Alabama 8s 82; 5s 55. Georgia 6s 70; 7s 88. North Carolinas 30; new 17. Special tax 13. South Carolinas 40; new 16¼. April and October 22.

St. Louis, March 11.—Flour dull; superfine winter $5a5 50. Corn firm at 31a32 for mixed on east side track; 33a33 1-2 on elevator. Whisky easier at 87 1-2a88. Pork firm and in good demand at $15a15 25. Bacon firm at 6 3-4a8 3 4. Lard nominal.

Memphis, March 11—Cotton dull; low middlings 18 1-4a18 1-2; receipts 3,069; shipments 121; stock 43,974.

Galveston, March 11.—Cotton weak, good ordinary 16; net receipts 1,874; exports to Great Britain 1,016; coastwise 730; sales 950; stock 70,617.

Philadelphia, March 11.—Cotton dull; middlings 20 1-2.

Savannah, March 11.—Cotton, middlings 19¼; net receipts 1,476; exports to Great Britain 1,332; sales 1,702; stock 53,631.

Boston, March 11.—Cotton—middlings 20¼; net receipts 113 bales; gross 1,343; sales 200; stock 9,000.

Mobile, March 11.—Cotton weak; middlings 18 3-4; low middlings 18; good ordinary 17 1-4; net receipts 405; exports coastwise 229; stock 42,086.

Wilmington, March 11.—Cotton dull; middlings 18 1-2; net receipts 104; sales 12; stock 5,484.

Augusta, March 11.—Cotton—middlings 18¼; receipts 421; sales 619.

Norfolk, March 11.—Cotton—middlings 19; net receipts 2,840; exports coastwise 1,532; sales 100; stock 8,210.

Baltimore, March 11.—Cotton—middlings 20¼; gross receipts 173 bales; exports coastwise 31; sales 61; stock 9,609.

New Orleans, March 11.—Cotton—supply moderate and in fair demand; good ordinary 17; low middlings 18 1-4; middlings 19 3-8; net receipts 8,424 bales; gross 8,500; exports to the continent 545; sales 1,000, last evening 3,500; stock 195,295.

Flour dull and lower; double $7; treble $7 75a9 37½; family $10 50a10 75. Corn easier, mixed 70; yellow 72; white 73. Oats easier at 46a48. Pork firm—held at $17 25. Bacon 7¼a7½a9¼a9¾. Hams 13¼. Lard dull—tierce 8¾; keg 9¼a9¾. Sugar—good to fair 9¼. Molasses in fair demand; centrifugal 45; cistern bottom 40a62; fair fermenting 50; prime fermenting 60. Whisky 90a95. Coffee unchanged.

Sterling Exchange 24¼. Sight ¼ premium. Gold 14 3-4.

Cincinnati, March 11.—Flour firm. Corn steady. Provisions steady and in good demand. Pork steady at $15 60. Lard firm at 8 for steam; for country steam 7¾; for kettle 8¼. Bacon steady at 6¼a8¾a8¾. Whisky quiet and firm at 84.

Charleston, March 11.—Cotton—middlings 19; low middlings 18 3-4; good ordinary 17 3-4a17½; ordinary 16 1-2a17; net receipts 1,146; sales 700; stock 36,223 bales.

Louisville, March 11.—Flour in fair demand for shipping grades. Corn active; mixed 50; white 52. Pork $15 50. Bacon firm and in good demand at 6 3-4a8 3-4a9; hams firm at 12 1-2 for plain; sugar cured 12. Lard firm at 8 1-2a8 3 4 for choice leaf in tierces; 9 1-2a9 3 4 for kegs; steam held at 8; order lots 1-8a1-4 higher. Whisky firm but lower at 84a85.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ SPECIAL NOTICE.—Those having an old Bible and desire to exchange it for the splendid new PICTORIAL HOME BIBLE, will please call on me—Whitehall street, over No. 32, Atlanta. I also have Smith's Dictionary of the Bible; Night Scenes in the Bible; Science and the Bible; Our Father's House; the History of God's Church, and many other Books. All of which are sold by subscription only, which I will exchange for old books on the most reasonable terms.

JOHN W. DODGE, General Bible Agent.

☞ Office hours from 8 to 5 P. M. feb18—dlt

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THIS DAY AUCTION SALES,

By the Live Auctioneer, 10 O'clock,

J. H. BARRETT, Agent [illegible]

LINEN TABLE-CLOTHS and LINEN [illegible] Linen Towels, Buggies, Wagons, [illegible] and Harness, 2 sets fine new Buggy Harness.

ALSO,

An immense assortment of Household Furniture, of every description and other articles too numerous to mention. mar12-1t

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Fresh Trout! Fresh Shad!

Fresh Oysters and Fresh Bananas,

Just received, by R. W. TIDWELL,

mar12-d1t Corner Broad and Mitchell streets.

G. W. ADAIR, Auctioneer.

Great Sale of Central BUSINESS LOTS

I WILL SELL UPON THE PREMISES, ON WEDNESDAY, 19th instant, at 4 o'clock P. M:

One Lot, No 35—Fronting 24½ feet on Alabama street, and running north to railroad.

Four Lots, Nos 24, 25, 26 and 27—Each fronting 20 feet on Railroad Avenue, and running north to an alley 20 feet wide; also,

Four Lots, Nos 12, 13, 14 and 16—Fronting 25 feet each on Decatur street, and running south 100 feet to an alley 20 feet wide.

These Lots will all be sold by original survey of the Mitchell heirs' property.

The property is in the very heart of the city, where all the wholesale trade is concentrating.

Now is the opening of the building season, and there are no stores in this vicinity without tenants.

Capitalists or business men, who desire permanent, central and accessible Lots upon which to erect business houses, should select their lots and attend this sale.

I cannot point out all the advantages of this property in an advertisement. They are obvious to those familiar with the Atlanta trade. You will find a sale card on each lot and plats in my office.

TERMS:

One-third cash, one-third in six months, and one-third in twelve months, with 10 per cent. interest.

mar 12—td G. W. ADAIR, Real Estate Agent.

GEORGIA, Fulton County.

Ordinary's Office, March 10, 1873.

J. N. FREEMAN has applied for exemption of personalty, and I will pass upon the same at my office, at the City Hall, on Saturday, the 22d day of March, 1873, at 10 o'clock A. M.

DANIEL PITTMAN, Ordinary.

mar11—w2w Printer's fee $3 00

GUANOS.

PHOENIX GUANO,

Wilcox, Gibbs & Co.'s Manipulated Guano.

THESE celebrated Guanos, imported and prepared by Wilcox, Gibbs & Co., Savannah, Ga., and Charleston, S. C., are for sale for cash or on credit on accommodating terms, payable in cotton, by

Special attention is called to the use of the Phoenix Guano composted with Cotton Seed. Send or apply as above for Circulars giving testimonials from planters—prices, terms, etc.

J. A. ANSLEY, Agent, Atlanta, Ga.

feb18—deodtw

GUILFORD, WOOD & Co.,

Importers and Dealers IN

Pianos and Organs,

Small Instruments, Sheet Music, etc.

Chickering, Weber, St. Louis, Guild, Church & Co., and other Celebrated

PIANOS.

ALSO THE

ESTEY ORGANS,

which are unrivalled in beauty of tone, finish and workmanship, and ranging in price from

$60

to ten and fifteen hundred dollars.

GEORGIA MUSICAL ECLECTIC.

Subscription price—ONE DOLLAR PER ANNUM.

Send for Catalogues and Price Lists of Pianos, Organs, etc., and specimen copy of GEORGIA MUSICAL ECLECTIC to

GUILFORD, WOOD & CO.,

66 Whitehall Street,

feb9-deodtf ATLANTA, GA.

HEARD, CRAIG & CO.,

Wholesale Druggists,

ATLANTA, GA.

WOULD call special attention of DRUGGISTS and MERCHANTS to their large and well selected stock of

Drugs and Medicines,

CHEMICALS, AND

Druggists' Sundries.

ALSO,

Paints, Oils, Glass, etc,

ARE SPECIALTIES,

Which they have now in store, and are receiving daily. All of which we offer to the trade, on as

Good Terms, and Prices as Low,

as can be bought in New York or any other Market in the United States.

Call and Examine our Stock and Prices.

dec18—d&f

THE "GENUINE"

"COAL CREEK COAL!"

J. M. BORN, Jr. & CO.,

Wholesale and Retail Dealers.

KEEP constantly on hand at their Coal Yards, No. 1 on Marietta street, second door above the Capitol and Post Office, and No. 2 on the

Corner Alabama and Loyd Sts.

Opposite O H Jones, Esq, and Georgia Railroad Depot, the best "Coal Creek Lump" and Anthracite Coal. The new office and yard on the last named streets, we have found necessary to open within the last few days for the accommodation of our friends and the public in the eastern and southern part of the city, where they may at all times find our accommodating little "JOE CORRIGAN" to wait upon them.

Call at either office, and we will sell you

GOOD COAL

At FAIR PRICES, for grates or manufacturing.

jan6—d3m

CAT TAIL MILLET.

THE GREAT GREEN FORAGE PLANT.

For Sale by

Mark W. Johnson,

Seedsman, Atlanta, Georgia.

☞ Sunflower Seed wanted. mar 5-dtw

CANNON HOUSE,

Recently St. James Hotel,

Marietta Street......... Gate City Block,

ATLANTA, GEORGIA.

BOARD PER DAY, $2. Three or four good rooms for families.

Sims House,

LA GRANGE, GEORGIA,

[illegible] W. McGEE......... Proprietor.

[illegible]

THE DAILY CONSTITUTION

ATLANTA:

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 12, 1873.

SUGAR CREEK PAPER MILLS,
WM. McNAUGHT & CO.

See Daily and Weekly CONSTITUTION for specimen of our "news." mar11-1y

CITY INTELLIGENCE

INDEX TO NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.—Mayson will sell to-morrow morning linen, table cloths and household furniture.

R. W. Tidwell has fresh trout, shad, oysters and bananas.

Col. G. W. Adair will sell next Wednesday nine lots on Railroad avenue and Decatur street.

MAYSON will have a magnificent auction to-morrow.

TIDWELL has trout, shad, oysters and bananas, fresh and fine.

COL. ADAIR will sell central business lots next Wednesday.

GENERAL ALFRED AUSTELL has returned to the city.

BANKRUPT sale of Spring and Summer clothing at Mayson's Thursday morning.

J. BEN WILSON must be going into the show business. He received another lot of Hong Kong geese yesterday.

THE "Safety" and the "Selma" are two new locomotives just brought out for the Georgia Railroad.

THE passenger train on the State Road was delayed two hours yesterday by some of the freight trains being out of schedule time.

THE reception room of the National Hotel is being refitted. So many people come and go from the dining room that a new and substantial floor is necessary to sustain the wear and tear.

MOST of the Georgia press have indorsed the appointment of the commission to report on the establishment of an Asylum for Inebriates. The Peoples Friend, a temperance paper, has not.

THE rock for macadamizing Broad street, between the bridge and Alabama street, has been deposited on the ground, ready for work.

THE attention of capitalists is directed to the advertisement of John Jones, State Treasurer, relative to the bonds issued under Mr. Nutting's bill.

C. C. HAMMOCK will sell the old market-house lot, corner of Line and Ivy streets, this afternoon at four o'clock. It will be subdivided into four lots.

EXHIBITION POSTPONED.—Owing to the inclement weather the little folks could not turn out last night. If the weather should allow the Sunday School Exhibition will take place to-night. Notice will be given through the public shools.

HYMENEAL.—Married at the residence of J D Wells, Esq., on the evening of the 11th instant, by the Rev. J. M. Dickey, Rev. John D. Sharp, of Pike county, Ga., aged 85, to Mrs. Elizabeth J. Clark, of Atlanta, aged 55.

After partaking of a bountiful repast the happy couple went on their way rejoicing

TROPICAL FRUITS.—W. F. Stokes, Broad street, has just received a large supply of tropical fruits, consisting of—

1,100 Cocoanuts
1,000 Oranges
50 Bunches choice Bananas.

Go at once, and get the best of the season. Stokes can supply you with what you want.

LADIES' MEMORIAL ASSOCIATION AT GRIFFIN.—The financial affairs of this Association are in a healthy condition. The Griffin ladies never "grow weary in well-doing." The annual decoration of the graves of the Confederate dead in Stonewall Cemetery on the 26th will be an interesting affair. Hon. H. V. McKibben has been invited to deliver the address.

Editors Constitution: This bright, beautiful spring weather has caused the little Rose Buds to bloom again, though unlike other roses they have not lost all their sweetness in the bleak cold winter. Yet like them, they are fresher in the springtime, and already have we entered upon our spring campaign. We propose having our first entertainment on Friday night next, and remembering the many kindnesses of the past, we venture to ask another at your hand. Knowing where so much has been granted, we will not be refused. Will you give us a little local notice, and thereby oblige the

LITTLE ROSE BUDS.

The public are cordially invited to spend a social evening at our Lecture Room, on Friday night, where they will find on sale the nicest refreshments the season can provide. Admission only 10 cents.

SPIRITUALISM.—Some fifty or seventy-five persons assembled last night at the Skating Rink to hear E. V. Wilson lecture on Spiritualism. He speaks with great fluency and has a strong voice. He stated that all countries that recognise the hebraic God in their constitution have gone down. Some times he would make a logical argument, and then go off into blasphemy.

He declared that if God was standing in the room and bid him to leave his wife or go to hell, he would go to hell.

He then gave the characters of several present, among them Judge R. J. Cowart—all of which were pronounced correct by the parties.

There was, he said, two forces—the odic force from the material, and an electric wave from the spiritual, which commingling, resulted in giving this information.

To-night he lectures on the Devil.

To-morrow night he and Elder T. M. Harris discuss the question of spiritualism.

THE GEORGIA STATE MEDICAL ASSOCIATION.—This Association convenes in Atlanta on the second Wednesday, which is the 9th day of April.

There will probably be a larger number of medical gentlemen in attendance than at any previous meeting. The city hotels have agreed to reduce their rates to the members. It has heretofore been the custom of the cities of our State, in which this Association has assembled, to show their appreciation by giving them an entertainment which both the authorities and citizens would unite in making a success. Certainly Atlanta will not allow herself to be outdone by her sisters. If our Council and citizens unite their efforts, as doubtless they will, the contemplated entertainment will be the event of the spring.

The Committee of Arrangements and the Medical men of the city are wide-awake to the importance of the occasion.

Death of Mother Mary Vincent.

News was received yesterday of the death at Atlanta on Saturday morning last, of Mother Mary Vincent Mahoney, who was for many years Mother Superior of the Convent of the Sisters of Mercy, and occasioned unfeigned regret in the large circle of her loving friends. Mother Vincent came to this country with Bishop England in 1834, and entered the Convent of the Sisters of Our Lady of Mercy in November of the same year at Charleston.

She remained with them for eleven years, and the came to Savannah the latter part of 1845, as first Superior of the Convent on Liberty street, at that time but recently established, which position she held for thirteen years—beloved by all with whom she came in contact. She subsequently held positions of trust in Augusta, Macon and Atlanta, in which latter place, as before stated her death occurred, in the sixty-eighth year of her age and the thirty-ninth of her religious profession.

Her remains will arrive from Atlanta this morning at 8 o'clock, and will be immediately conveyed to the Chapel of the Sisters of Mercy on Liberty street, where a solemn high mass of requiem will be sung at 9 o'clock for the repose of her soul. The burial services will take place from the chapel at 4 o'clock this afternoon, when all that is mortal of the good Sister will be conveyed to its last resting place in the Catholic Cemetery.—*Savannah News*

IN 1846, a traveler from this city, stopped for a few days at Atlanta, Georgia. It had a population of nearly twenty-five hundred, but was not incorporated. The inhabitants, however, were fully aware of the advantages of its situation. One of them, in 1846, took the visitor to different points. Here a railway was to run, and at another place a second railway entered. Over there were to be the depot buildings, and yonder an iron furnace was expected to arise, and make night lurid with its flames. Everybody then was, in fact, impressed with the belief that Atlanta was destined to be a great city, the railway centre of the Southern roads, and a manufacturing city of immense capacity. Atlanta is rapidly justifying these expectations.

We find the following statistics in a Southern paper, among others of nearly, if not quite, equal importance. Atlanta has been a city for about twenty-five years. In 1847 it contained twenty-five hundred inhabitants; in 1854 ten thousand; in 1873 it numbers thirty thousand. In 1870 the property invested in the city was rated at five millions of dollars; in 1872 at thirteen millions. In addition to its growth, and the rapidity of its increase in population, Atlanta can boast of being one of the healthiest cities in the South, its site being elevated one thousand feet above tide water; society excellent, liberal and cultivated; railway advantages unsurpassed. It lays claim to being the Gate City to all the farther South.—*Baltimore Gazette.*

Supreme Court.

[DAILY PROCEEDINGS OF THE SUPREME COURT REPORTED EXPRESSLY FOR THE CONSTITUTION BY HENRY JACKSON, SUPREME COURT REPORTER.]

9 Chattahoochee	6	15 Cherokee	11
10 Macon	12	16 Augusta	11
11 Flint	12	17 Middle	3
12 Tallapoosa	11	18 Ocmulgee	12
13 Atlanta	26	19 Eastern	6
14 Rome	37	20 Brunswick	7

SUPREME COURT, *Atlanta, March 11, 1873.*

After the delivery of decisions in some of the cases heretofore argued, the usual order of business was resumed.

CHATTAHOOCHEE CIRCUIT.

No. 15. Argument concluded.

No. 16. Hubbard Ventress vs Jesse J. Bradford, sheriff. Rule vs Sheriff, from Muscogee. Argued. D. H. Burts, A. A. Dozier, M. J. Crawford, for plaintiff in error. Peabody & Brannon, contra.

No. 18. John G. McKee vs. James McKee et al. Ejectment from Muscogee. Argued. R. J. Moses, for plaintiff in error. Peabody & Brannon, contra.

No. 19. Henry McCauley vs George Hargroves, for use, etc. Complaint from Muscogee. Henry L. Benning, for plaintiff in error. R. J. Moses, contra.

At the conclusion of the arguments of the above cases the Court adjourned until 10 o'clock A. M to-morrow.

The United States Circuit Court.

This body, the Hon. John Erskine presiding, met yesterday morning at ten o'clock, pursuant to adjournment. C. Rowell, Esq., of Rome, Georgia, was, upon application, admitted to plead and practice at this bar.

Quite a number of cases were called upon the common law docket, but from the absence of witnesses, counsel, &c., none were found ready for trial, and they were passed or continued for the term.

The case of the United States vs. Charles H. Payne of White county, charged with the offence of removing distilled spirits unlawfully, was called for trial

The prisoner plead guilty and was sentenced to pay a fine of $100 and to be imprisoned three months in the common jail of Fulton County and there to remain until said fine and the costs of the case are paid

The case of the United States vs Thomas Black, of the same county and charged with the same offense, was also called for trial. The defendant plead guilty and received the same sentence as Payne There were a great many extenuating circumstances in each of these cases, which were made to appear to his Honor Judge Erskine, and which, taken in connection with the fact that the prisoners both plead guilty, and saved the government the expense and delay of a trial, actuated the court in letting them off as mildly as it did.

In the case of John D. Cunningham vs Benjamin Hamilton, an action of assumpsit in the Circuit Court of the United States for the Northern District of Georgia, there being no issuable defence filed under oath, judgment, on motion, was rendered by the Court in favor of the plaintiff against the defendant, for the sum of $1,000 principal, $417.11 interest from the 25th of March, 1867, and the costs of suit. This case furnishes the first instance, in the Circuit Court, where the usual practice has been changed to conform to the procedure in our State Courts. This is in conformity with the recent act of Congress, which requires the Federal Courts to observe the same rules of pleading and practice which obtain in the several State Courts.

The appearance bonds in the case of Presley M Morris, and T D Satterfield, charged with illicit Distilling, were, by order of the Court, declared forfeited on account of the absence of the defendants.

Court then adjourned to meet again to-morrow morning at 10 o'clock. We are informed that the District Attorney will refuse to continue or pass any criminal cases which are for trial at the present term of the Circuit Court, on account of the absence of the counsel for the defense. This allowing cases to drag along from term to term, as has frequently been done in the past involves the government in much unnecessary expense and delay. When the counsel resides in a distant county, and are prevented from attending Court by business or otherwise they can get some member of the Atlanta bar to represent them.

United States Commissioner's Court.

The following cases were before Commissioner W. B. Smith yesterday afternoon:

United States vs James Clark of Dawson county, illicit distilling.

United States vs Lewis Roach, of Forsyth county, illicit distilling.

United States vs David Clark, of Dawson county illicit distilling.

United States vs. Reuben Hill, of Forsyth county, illicit distilling.

The first defendant, James Clark, waived preliminary examination and gave bond. The others were tried and discharged. In one of the cases several suspicious circumstances were proven, but were not sufficient to warrant the Court in binding the defendant over; in the others the evidence for the prosecution amounted to nothing at all.

Justice's Court, 1234th District.

Justice Munday had one criminal case before him yesterday—that of the State vs. William Hall, col., for larceny from the house. The warrant was taken out at the instance of Rich. Bohnefield, who charged Hall with stealing an oil-stone belonging to him. After some animated discussion, enough to warrant attorneys in charging fees, the case was settled by the prosecutor withdrawing his warrant and paying the cost.

The other Magistrate's Courts report no criminal business.

Station House Report.

There were only three arrest made by the police yesterday for violations of the city ordinances. An Irishwoman was taken from the street cars, during the morning, and carried to the Station House, who exhibited strong symptoms of insanity. She is apparently about thirty-five years of age, is a widow and named Anna McCarthy. She is evidently a woman of good character and respectability, and, until recenly, has been employed in the family of the Hon. John H. James. Since then she has been living with Mr. Lennord's family.

In both of these places she is said to have given satisfaction. The cause which has brought about her present strange condition is unknown. The first symptoms of insanity exhibited themselves on last Sunday, and since then she has been, at times, perfectly wild. She has been crying, laughing, talking and screaming at intervals, during the whole of yesterday, and seemed to be perfectly unconscious of what she was doing. At other times she would be perfectly rational.

She was taken in custody by the police for insisting on remaining in the street cars, and riding up and down Peachtree street. She was seen early yesterday morning, at least two and a half miles from town on the Peachtree road, roving about perfectly wild, and carrying her child in her arms. She and her child, who is a fine boy about one year of age, have been put in a room to themselves at the Station House, and everything done to render them as comfortable as possible.

She exhibits a strong repugnance to see visitors, several of whom called to see her yesterday, and says that if she can have rest and quiet she will get over her trouble, which we hope may prove true. Could not our City Physicians find a little time to examine into her case, for it is one deserving of much sympathy?

The Match Trade.

Editors Constitution—The match trade of the world is absolutely astounding. It would be a matter of no little labor to gather up and consolidate all the statistics; but now and then a startling statement, officially authenticated, challenges attention and compels consideration. The following, of this character, is from the London (Eng.) Grocer: "The manufacture of safety matches in Sweden has developed itself during the last two years in a remarkable manner—for, whereas, until lately, the town of Jonkoping stood alone in this respect, supplying the whole of the Continent and several of the safety-match makers of England there have now sprung up similar, though smaller, establishments in many of the provincial capital towns which drive a very brisk trade, and are scarcely able to meet the ever-increasing demand for this article. The quantity exported to England last year was more than half the total export—4,490,084 pounds, out of 8,331,036 pounds. If we estimate each box to contain 80 matches, the latter weighing one ounce, we find the total exports from Sweden amount to 13,861,644,800 matches, and to England alone 7,184,233,600 matches. This would give us, taking our population at (in round numbers) 32,000,000, about 225 matches per annum for every man, woman and child in the country, supplied by Sweden. With one home production and other imports, we fancy the figures would be rather startling."

The match trade of the United States must be quite as heavy as that of England. It is probably greater. The internal revenue from this source is very large, considering the low price of the article, and suggests an immense consumption. A very large proportion of this consumption is in the South; yet the writer is not apprised of the existence in this section of a single match manufactory. Why should one not pay—and why should not Atlanta be the place for the establishment of one? Perhaps some of the chemicals, skilled labor and capital might have to come from elsewhere, but all else can be had here, in abundance and cheap. The market is extensive—buyers responsible—and the means of transportation and communication unsurpassed in the Union. Why, then, cannot the manufacture of matches in Atlanta be introduced and established? Matches are an article of universal demand—demand cash—and the capital required, even to conduct a large establishment, cannot be heavy, nor the machinery intricate or costly. Atlanta presents unequalled advantages, and can, and should offer tempting inducements, not only for the establishment of this, but of all other manufactures.

Will she do it?

HAMDEN.

SPRINKLING THE STREETS.—No one acquainted with Atlanta but is conscious of the fact that during dry weather, the dust on our streets becomes slightly disagreeable; when the "gentle zephyrs blow," the dust rises to the roofs of houses and leaves its impress everywhere. Merchants grumble and grit their teeth; pedestrians shut their eyes and "go it blind;" ladies hold their breath and back hair.

The question of "laying the dust," then, is an important one for several reasons. Parties don't like to come here to trade when the "dust is thrown into their eyes." Dust is not wholesome diet, nor yet desirable to inhale into our nostrils and lungs. As a sanitary measure it is all-important.

Actuated by an earnest desire to accomplish something useful and practical, Mayor Hammock induced a Cincinnati gentleman to visit our city—Mr. H. G. Stiebel, who comes recommended by Hon. S. S. Davis, Mayor of Cincinnati, and other leading men.

Mr. Stiebel proposes to erect machinery to pump water into a large tank, near the branch on Washington street to supply three or four of his patent street sprinklers. Each street sprinkler is drawn by a pair of mules. The barrel or vat containing the water has a capacity of 600 gallons each. The sprinkler at the rear sprinkles water 20 feet on each side. This will effectually lay the dust in our principal streets.

Alderman Young, a practical mechanic, favors the enterprise, and will introduce Mr. Stiebel to our merchants to-day. We learn that our leading merchants also favor it. The subject is one that should receive their prompt and united action.

"Down with the dust!"

Sanford Bell.

Speights, of the Griffin News, has a heart in the right place. He loves babies—and girl babies at that. He says:

They are interesting, and havn't a motion, a look or gesture, but what pleases us. We never expected to find a man who surpassed us in fondness for babies, and we are out of humor because we have found such an one. Many is the time we have wanted to pull the off ear of an old bachelor conductor, because he paid no attention to the "warblings" of one of these little blessings, notwithstanding it disturbed the passengers of an entire car, and thought how we could amuse the little creature and keep it quiet.

There is a conductor, however, who has taken the wind of our sail and made us feel, that as a wet nurse, we are a failure, and the first letter of his name is Bell, and he runs a passenger train on the Western and Atlantic Railroad. We recently witnessed his prodigious qualities as a nurse. At times he would have as many as a half dozen little cherubs twining around his neck and pulling his whiskers, gouging his eyes and loosing his cravat.

At another time, he would have as many more urchins crawling around his knees, and getting tangled up amongst his legs, and every moment he could spare from his duties, he was playing with the children, and yet he did not seem to be happy and sighed for more. When it was time for the dear mothers of these darling little creatures to leave the train, he would clasp them as tenderly in his arms as a young mother, and put them safely on land. Rushing madly towards any lady who wished to get aboard, and would go for the baby in a most fatherly and affectionate manner; and so on for two trips, which we have recently made with him. And besides this extraordinary attention to the babies, he had plenty of time to look after their mothers and the attention and courtesy that any one could wish, but he was never happy without a baby in his arm. He is the cleverest and clearest Bell on the baby question that we have ever heard the sound of.

The conductor has a heart in the right place, and whenever a passenger gets on his train, he may rest assured of receiving every courtesy and having every comfort extended them that is possible. We cheerfully recommend him to any good lady who wants one of the very best of husbands, for a man who loves babies devotedly, has a heart big enough to love the world, and the happiness of any woman is insured when left in his hands—provided his wife is willing to part with him.

Local and Business Notices.

100 Barrels Apples just arriving.
mar11-d3t STEPHENS & FLYNN.

WE will sell for the next 30 days our stock of Boots and Shoes except our (custom work) at much REDUCED PRICES, to make room for our Spring Stock.

Those who want bargains in good, reliable Boots and Shoes will call and examine our stock at once.

G. H. & A. W. FORCE,
mar11—d4t Whitehall street.

NEW CARPETS FOR SPRING.—100 pieces English Tapestry, elegant new designs. Also, 3-plys, Extra Ingrains, Mattings, Floor Oil Cloth all widths. A superb stock just arrived.

S. S. KENDRICK & SONS,
Marietta street,
mar11—dtf Atlanta, Ga.

HAMS.—A. Leyden's style brand sugar cured hams are acknowledged to be the equal, and are preferred by those who have used them, to any brand sold in this market. A fresh lot will be taken out of smoke this week.
Mar9-d3t.

SAVANNAH OYSTERS.—I am daily receiving the above Oysters, from Mr. Bellisario's Beds, at Thunderbolt, and offer them for sale at 50c per quart, or $1 75 per gallon, in bulk.
mar2 d1mo L. COOK.

SHAD! SHAD!—I am daily receiving Shad from Brunswick and Savannah, and sell at low prices. L. COOK.
mar2-1mo

FRESH SHAD! Fresh Shad!! received every day, by T. L. WELLS.
feb11—dtf

"GOING LIKE HOT CAKES"—Those nice fresh Shad at T. L. WELLS'.
feb11—dtf

The Great Clothing House of EISEMAN & BRO., is at 56 Whitehall st., The Largest Establishment, The Largest Stock. The most Extensive Variety, The very Lowest Prices
dec28—dtf

BACHELOR'S HAIR DYE is the best in the world; the only true and perfect Hair Dye; no ridiculous tints, no disappointment, harmless, reliable, instantaneous black or brown; at all druggists', and 16 Bond street, New York. feb5—deodly

CALL at T. L. Wells' and get a nice fresh Shad. feb11—dtf

OH SHAD! Shad, oh! Received every day by T. L. WELLS.
feb11—dtf

GRAND RUSH on Whitehall street to T. L. Wells' to get a nice, fresh Shad!
feb11—dtf

SHAD! Shad!! Shad!!! received daily by T. L. WELLS.
feb11—dtf

THE TRAMMELL HOUSE,
GAINESVILLE, GA.,
J. G. TRAMMELL & SON,

BEG leave to inform their friends and the public generally, that their new brick hotel, situated within one hundred yards of the Air-Line Depot, and the hundred yards of several fine Mineral Springs, two or three, is now open for the accommodation, at charges as low as the times will admit of.

Parties in quest of Health or Pleasure will find both in this House, where every attention will be given to their comfort and furtherance of their object.

A good Livery Stable is convenient to the House, where any description of vehicle can be procured, with good teams and careful drivers. [illegible]

Wayside House,
RINGGOLD, GEORGIA.

IS now open for the reception of guests, together with transportation to Catoosa Springs and all other accessible places of note, at reasonable prices. All pains will be taken to make guests comfortable

A. J. HEALAN & LADY.

[illegible] AND

LIVERY STABLE,
SOCIAL CIRCLE, GA.
Rates of Board:

Single Meal	50 cents	Per Day	$2 00
Per Week	$8 00	Per Month	$25 00

Livery Stable Charges at Corresponding Rates.
STERLING [illegible], Proprietor.
june9-dtf

Specie Payments Resumed,
—AT—
LEE SMITH'S,
feb27 tf. NO. 14, MARIETTA STREET.

RIBBONS, MILLINERY AND STRAW GOODS, 1873.
ALSO,
White Goods, Embroideries, Etc., Etc.

ARMSTRONG, CATOR & CO.
IMPORTERS, MANUFACTURERS AND JOBBERS
Bonnet, Trimming, Neck & Sash Ribbons,
Velvet Ribbons, Neck Ties, Bonnet Silks,
SATINS, VELVETS AND CRAPES,
Flowers, Feathers Ornaments, Frames, Etc.
Straw Bonnets, Ladies and Children's Hats,
TRIMMED AND UNTRIMMED.
AND IN CONNECTING WAREROOMS
White Goods, Linens, Embroideries, Laces, Nets,
COLLARS, SETTS, HANDKERCHIEFS,
VEILING, HEAD NETS, ETC.
Nos. 237 and 239 Baltimore St.,
BALTIMORE, MD.

These goods are manufactured by us or bought for Cash directly from the European and American Manufacturers, embracing all the latest novelties, unequalled in variety and cheapness in any market.
Orders filled with care, promptness and dispatch.
feb. 25-deod-2w

Double Entry Book-Keeper.

A GENTLEMAN of twenty years' practical experience desires the position of Book-Keeper in some first-class house in this city. Good references will be given.
Apply at this office. jan17-dtf

MARSHAL'S SALE
FOR CITY TAXES,
First Tuesday in April, 1873.

WILL be sold before the Court House door in the city of Atlanta, Georgia, on the first Tuesday in April next, within the legal hours of sale, the following property, levied on for city taxes for the year 1873, to-wit:

City lot in ward 2, land lot 76, in originally Henry, now Fulton county, Georgia, containing one fourth acre, more or less on Pulliam, Clarke and Rawson streets, in the city of Atlanta, Georgia, adjoining Rawson. Levied to satisfy a tax fi fa for his city tax for the year 1872, Mayor and Council vs. F M Richardson.

City lot in ward 4, land lot 77, in originally Henry, now Fulton county, Georgia, containing forty-one by one hundred and twenty five feet, more or less, on Loyd street, in the city of Atlanta, Georgia, adjoining Angier and Rosendale. Levied to satisfy a tax fi fa for his city tax for the year 1872, Mayor and Council vs. J C Kile.

City lot in ward 5, land lot 78, in originally Henry, now Fulton county, Georgia, containing one-fourth acre, more or less, on Baker and Luckie streets in the city of Atlanta, Georgia, adjoining Acton and Ham. Levied to satisfy a tax fi fa for his city tax for the year 1872, Mayor and Council vs. Simpson O'Shields.

Also, city lot in ward 6, land lot 78, in originally Henry, now Fulton county, Georgia, containing one acre, more or less, on Railroad and Hunter street, in the city of Atlanta, adjoining ——, for his city tax for the year 1872, Mayor and Council vs Georgia Johnson.

Also, city lot in ward 6, land lot 82, in originally Henry, now Fulton county, Georgia, containing one-half acre, more or less, on Mineral Springs lot in the city of Atlanta, Georgia, to satisfy a tax fi fa for his city tax for the year 1872, Mayor and Council vs. George Johnson, Jr

Also, city lot in ward 1, land lot 83, in originally Henry, now Fulton county, Georgia, containing 150 by 400 feet, more or less, on Humphries street, in the city of Atlanta, Georgia, adjoining Alexander and ——. Levied on to satisfy a tax fi fa for his city tax for the year 1872, Mayor and Council vs Thomas Alexander, Jr.

Also, city lot in ward 6, land lot 83, in originally Henry, now Fulton county, Georgia, containing one-quarter acre, more or less, on Roach street, in the city of Atlanta, Georgia, adjoining Reese and McDuffie. Levied on to satisfy a tax fi fa for the year 1872, Mayor and Council vs Henry Harris.

Also, city lot in ward 6, land lot 83, in originally Henry, now Fulton county, Georgia, containing ¼ of an acre, more or less, on Simpson street, in the city of Atlanta, Georgia adjoining Flynn and Bass. Levied on to satisfy a tax fi fa for his city tax for the year 1872, Mayor and Council vs. Warner Lyons' estate.

Also, city lot in ward 7, land lot 51, in originally Henry, now Fulton county, Georgia, containing ¼ of an acre, more or less, on Fraser street, in the city of Atlanta, adjoining Trenholm and Smith. Levied on to satisfy a tax fi fa for his city tax for the year 1872, Mayor and Council vs. W T Ivey.

Also, city lot in ward 7, land lot 51, in originally Henry, now Fulton county, Georgia, containing ¼ of an acre, more or less, on Rundean street, in the city of Atlanta, adjoining Goldsmith. Levied on to satisfy a tax fi fa for his city tax for the year 1872, Mayor and Council vs. Alford Richardson, colored.

Also, city lot in ward 1, land lot 84, in originally Henry, now Fulton county, Georgia, containing 1-16 of an acre, more or less, on an alley in the city of Atlanta, Georgia, adjoining Gaskill and Eggleston. Levied on to satisfy a tax fi fa for his city tax for the year 1872, Mayor and Council vs. C A Bain.

City lot in ward 5, land lot 79, in originally Henry, now Fulton county, Georgia, containing one-half acre, more or less, on Luckie street, in the city of Atlanta, Georgia, adjoining Payne. Levied on to satisfy a tax fi fa for his city tax for the year 1872, Mayor and Council vs. John W Churchill.

City lot in ward 2, land lot 79, in originally Henry, now Fulton county, Georgia, containing ¼ of an acre, more or less, on Peters and Whitehall streets, in the city of Atlanta, Georgia, adjoining Abbott and Crawford. Levied on to satisfy a tax fi fa for his city tax for the year 1872, Mayor and Council vs. J S Smith.

City lot in ward 2, land lot 79, in originally Henry, now Fulton county, Georgia, containing ¼ of an acre, more or less, on Peters and Whitehall streets, in the city of Atlanta, Georgia, adjoining Abbott and Crawford. Levied on to satisfy a tax fi fa for his city tax for the year 1871, Mayor and Council vs J S Smith.

City lot in ward 3, land lot 53, containing ½ acre, more or less, on Fair street, adjoining Schenck and Thompson, for her city tax for year 1872, Mayor and Council vs. Mrs S L Bolin.

City lot in ward 3, land lot 53, containing ½ acre, more or less, on Fair street, adjoining Schenck and Thompson, for her city tax for 1871, Mayor and Council vs. Mrs S L Bolin.

City lot in ward 5, land lot 79, in originally Henry now Fulton county, Georgia, containing ¼ acre, more or less, on North avenue and Marietta street in the city of Atlanta, Georgia, adjoining Cravath. Levied to satisfy a tax fi fa for his city tax for the year 1872, Mayor and Council vs John Coughlin.

City lot in ward 1, land lot 84, in originally Henry now Fulton county, Georgia, containing ¼ acre, more or less, on Tatnall street in the city of Atlanta, Georgia, adjoining Clarke and Marshall. Levied to satisfy a tax fi fa for his city tax for the year 1872, Mayor and Council vs Dr T H Stewart.

City lot in ward 5, land lot 78, in originally Henry now Fulton county, Georgia, containing 75 by 90 feet, more or less, on Peachtree street, adjoining McFee, and Rice, and Mitchell. Levied to satisfy a tax fi fa for his city tax for the year 1872, Mayor and Council vs G W D Cook.

City lot in ward 2, land lot 85, in originally Henry now Fulton county, Ga., containing two and one half acres, more or less, on Richardson street, in the city of Atlanta, Ga., adjoining Ryan. Levied to satisfy a tax fi fa for his city tax for the year 1872. Mayor and Council vs R J Massey (trustee.)

City lot in ward 2, land lot 76, in originally Henry now Fulton county, Ga., containing one acre, more or less, on Crew and Rawson streets, in the city of Atlanta, Ga., adjoining Newman and Wyly. Levied to satisfy a tax fi fa for his city tax for the year 1872. Mayor and Council vs John G Martin.

City lot in ward 2, land lot —, in originally Henry now Fulton county, Georgia, containing three and one-half acres more or less, on Crew and Clarke and Washington streets, in the city of Atlanta, Georgia, adjoining Tucker. Levied to satisfy a tax fi fa for her city tax for the year 1872, Mayor and Council vs Mrs E P Zimmerman.

City lot in ward 1, land lot 52, in originally Henry now Fulton county, Georgia, containing one-eighth acre more or less, on Markham street, in the city of Atlanta, Georgia, adjoining Hayden and Phillips. Levied to satisfy a tax fi fa for her city tax for the year 1872, Mayor and Council vs Eliza Price.

City lot in ward 2, land lot 85, in originally Henry now Fulton county, Georgia, containing one-half acre more or less, on McDaniel street, in the city of Atlanta, Georgia, adjoining Alexander and Hammond. Levied to satisfy a tax fi fa for his city tax for the year 1872, Mayor and Council vs J D Wonder.

City lot in ward 6, land lot 82, in originally Henry now Fulton county, Georgia, containing fifty by one hundred feet more or less, on —— street, in the city of Atlanta, Georgia, adjoining Fry and Lowe. Levied to satisfy a tax fi fa for his city tax for the year 1872, Mayor and Council vs C B Wellborn.

City lot in ward 6, land lot 78, in originally Henry, now Fulton county, Georgia, containing one-half acre, more or less, on Railroad and Mechanic streets, in the city of Atlanta, Georgia, adjoining Mesder. Levied to satisfy a tax fi fa for his city tax for the year 1872, Mayor and Council vs Wm Pitts.

City lot in ward 5, land lot 73, in originally Henry, now Fulton county, Georgia, containing one fourth acre, more or less, on Walton and Fairlie streets, in the city of Atlanta, Georgia, adjoining Arnold. Levied to satisfy a tax fi fa for his city tax for the year 1872, Mayor and Council vs N G Hitchcock.

City lot in ward 3, land lot 76, in originally Henry now Fulton county, Georgia, containing three-eighths acre, more or less, on Cooper and Jones streets, adjoining Ford and Pharman. Levied to satisfy a tax fi fa, for his city tax for the year 1872, Mayor and Council vs J C Whitner.

City lot in ward 3, land lot 53, containing one fourth acre, more or less, on Frazier and Richardson streets, adjoining Mrs. Frank. Levied to satisfy a tax fi fa for his city tax for the year 1872, Mayor and Council vs J M South.

City lot in ward 2, land lot 52, in originally Henry, now Fulton county, Georgia, containing ¼ of an acre, more or less, on Clarke street, in the city of Atlanta, Georgia, adjoining Baldwin and Scott. Levied on to satisfy a tax fi fa for his city tax for 1872, Mayor and Council vs G A Baldwin.

City lot in ward 1, land lot 52, in originally Henry, now Fulton county, Georgia, containing 3 acres more or less, in city of Atlanta, adjoining Jain and College Building. Levied on to satisfy a tax fi fa for his city tax for 1872, May and Council vs Scott & Davis.

JOHN THOMAS,
March 3, 1873. Chief Marshal.
mar4—d1aw4w Printer's fee $4 50 per levy

Hammett House,
JONESBORO......GEORGIA.

THIS HOTEL is the regular Eating House on the Macon and Western Railroad, and is convenient to the central part of the town. The house has been remodeled and refitted, and the table will always be supplied with the best fare which the market affords. The Proprietor will spare no pains or expense to please his patrons. Mrs. Hammett, (formerly Mrs. Watkins, of Palmetto,) is connected with the house, and would be pleased to see her old friends.
aug25— [illegible]

United States Marshal's Sale.

UNDER and by virtue of a writ of fieri facias, issued out of the Honorable, the Circuit Court of the United States, for the Northern District of Georgia, in favor of the plaintiff, Frank W. Hall, in the following case, to-wit:

Frank W. Hall versus The Yahoola River and Cane Creek Hydraulic Hose Mining Company.

I have levied upon, as the property of The Yahoola River and Cane Creek Hydraulic Hose Mining Company, the following described property:

Lands in the twelfth district of the first section of originally Cherokee, now Lumpkin county, as follows:

Lots numbers 1,063, 1,128, 1,151 and 1,152, each containing forty acres; lot number 980 (except the mines and minerals) also containing forty acres. The north half (except the buildings and 2 43-100 acres) of lot number 981. The mineral interest of all mines and minerals, with the privilege of working the same in lots numbers 981, 982, 983 and 922, and all of lots number 727 and 784, that lie north of a line drawn twenty feet north of the north bank of Cane Creek, following the main channel as it runs through said lots.

Lands in the eleventh district, same section and county, as follows:

Lot number 1,186 (except the mineral interest.) The west half of lot number 1,107. Two acres of lot number 1,117, including the mill shoal and mill yard and location and all pine timber (with the right of cutting and removing it) on lots numbers 904, 905 and 919.

Leasehold estates, all in the twelfth district, same section and county, as follows:

Leasehold in ten acres of lot number 233, comprehending the privilege of working the gold surface and deposits until exhausted; leasehold in lot number 1,076, comprehending the right to work it for gold until exhausted with free use of the requisite water and timber; leasehold in lots numbers 981, 982, 983, 999 and 1,044, comprehending the right of mining for gold and other minerals till exhausted; leasehold in lots numbers 719, 734, 735, 787, 788, 823, 1,019 and 5 8, comprehending the right of working the surface and deposit mines till exhausted, with requisite rights of way, wood and water; leasehold in lot number 1,006, and an undivided half of all that part of lot number 1,034, which lies north of the old tan-yard road, running through said lots near the branch, comprehending the right to work said land for gold and other minerals; leasehold in lots numbers 1,056, 1,057 and 1,079, comprehending the right to work them for gold and other minerals till exhausted, with free use of the requisite timber and water; leasehold in lot number 1,082, comprehending the right to work it for gold and other valuable minerals till exhausted, with free use of water and timber for mining purposes; leasehold in northeast corner, containing twelve acres, more or less, of lot number 984, comprehending the right of mining for gold and other metals till exhausted; also, the twenty stamp pounding mill with the machinery and fixtures appertaining to the same, situated on the above lot number 1,032, and two dwelling houses, barns, Blacksmith's shop and other outbuildings on said lot; also, the Yahoola Canal, situated in said county of Lumpkin, and used to convey water for mining purposes from the Yahoola River to the neighborhood of Dahlonega, being about twenty miles in length and composed in part of ditches, in part of iron pipe, in part of fluming and tressle work, together with all the rights of way for said canal, and all privileges of timber, water, rock and earth appertaining thereto, will sell the same at public auction, at the court house, in the city of Atlanta, county of Fulton, and State of Georgia, on the

First Tuesday in April next,

between the lawful hours of sale.
Property pointed out by plaintiff's attorney.
Dated at Atlanta, Ga., March 1, 1873.
WILLIAM H. SMYTH,
mar2—d1aw5w United States Marshal.

Inquiry Answered.

WE are often inquired of as to what we intend to do with the old Bibles and other old books which we may receive in exchange for new books They will be given to the poor, if not will be sold and the proceeds given to the poor.
Office, over No. 38 Whitehall street.
JOHN W. DODGE,
mar2—dif General Bible Agent.

ARE ENDORSED AND PRESCRIBED BY MORE leading Physicians than any other Tonic or Stimulant now in use. They are

A SURE PREVENTIVE,

For Fever and Ague Intermittents, Biliousness and all disorders arising from malarious causes. They are highly recommended as an ANTI-DYSPEPTIC, and in cases of INDIGESTION are INVALUABLE. As an APPETIZER and RECUPERANT, and in cases of GENERAL DEBILITY they have never in a single instance failed in producing the most happy results. They are particularly

BENEFICIAL TO FEMALES,

Strengthening the body, invigorating the mind, and giving tone and elasticity to the whole system. The HOME BITTERS are compounded with the greatest care, and no tonic stimulant has ever been offered to the public so PLEASANT TO THE TASTE and at the same time combining so many remedial agents endorsed by the medical fraternity as the best known to the Pharmacopoeia. It costs but little to give them a trial.

Every Family Should Have a Bottle.

No preparation in the world can produce so many unqualified endorsements by physicians of the very highest standing in their profession.

Endorsed also by the Clergy and the leading denominational papers.

REV. WM. R. BABCOCK, the oldest Methodist minister in St. Louis, says the Home Bitters were most grateful in contributing to the restoration of my strength, and an increase of appetite.

OSCEOLA MO., June 25, 1871.

Persons greatly debilitated, as I have been, and who require a tonic or stimulant, need seek for nothing better than the Home Bitters.
Presiding Elder M. E. Church, Plattsburg District.

[illegible] ST. LOUIS MO., Oct. 8, 1870.

JAMES A. JACKSON & Co.—I have examined the formula for making the Home Stomach Bitters, and used them in the hospital the last four months. I consider them the most valuable tonic and stimulant now in use. S. H. MELCHER, Resident Physician in charge U. S. Marine Hospital.

JAMES A. JACKSON & Co.—Gentlemen: As you have communicated to the medical profession the recipe of the "Home Bitters," it cannot, therefore be considered as a patent medicine, no patent having been taken for it. We have examined the formula for making the "Home Bitters," and unhesitatingly say the combination is one of rare excellence, all the articles used in its composition being the best of the class to which they belong, being highly Tonic, Stimulant, Stomachic, Carminative, and slightly Laxative. The mode of preparing them is strictly in accordance with the rules of pharmacy. Having used them in our private practice we take pleasure in recommending them to all persons desirous of taking Bitters, as being the best Tonic and Stimulant now offered to the public.

FRANK G. PORTER, Prof. Obstetrics and Diseases of Women, College of Physicians, and late member Board of Health.
L. C. BOISLINIERE, Prof. of Obstetrics and Diseases of Women, St. Louis Med. College.
DRAKE McDOWELL, M. D., Late Pres't. Mo. Medical College.
E. A. CLARK, M. D., Prof. Surgery, Mo. Medical College and late Resident Physician City Hospital, St. Louis Missouri.
HERBERT FRIMM, Prof. Practical Pharmacy, St. Louis College of Pharmacy.
J. C. WHITEHILL, Ed. Medical Archives.
ALP. HEACOCK, M. D. Dr. C. V. F. Ludwig, C. GERICKE, M. D. T. GRATY MOORE, M. D., C. A. WARE, M. D. W. A. WILCOX, M. D. F. C. FRANKLIN, M. D., Prof. Surgery, Homeopathic Medical College.
T. J. VASTINE, M. D. T. G. COMSTOCK, M. D., Prof. of Midwifery and Diseases of Women, College of Homeopathic Physicians and Surgeons.
JOHN T. TEMPLE, M. D., Prof. Materia Medica and Therapeutics, Homeopathic Medical College of Missouri.
JNO. CONZELMAN, M. D., Lecturer on Diseases of Children, Homeopathic College of Missouri.
CHARLES VASTINE, M. D., Prof. of Physiology, Homeopathic Medical College of Mo.
JOHN HARTMAN, M. D., Prof. Clinical Medicine, Col. Homeopathic Physicians and Surg's. They are superior to all other Bitters, ENNO SANDERS, Analytical Chemist.
No Bitters in the world can excel them. SIMON HIRSCH, Analytical Chemist.

Eminent Physicians of Chicago.

The formula for the Home Bitters has been submitted to us, and we believe them to be the best tonic and stimulant for general use now offered to the public.

[illegible]

Eminent Physicians in Cincinnati.

[illegible]

Eminent Physicians in Memphis.

[illegible]

Eminent Physicians in Pittsburgh.

[illegible]

And Hundreds of Others

in all parts of the North, West and South.

[illegible]

For sale by all druggists and grocers.

James A. Jackson & Co., Proprietors.
Laboratory 105 and 107 N. Second St., St. Louis Missouri.

FOR SALE BY
WEST & EDWARDS,
PEACHTREE STREET, ATLANTA, GA.

U. S. Marshal's Sale.

UNDER and by virtue of a Writ of Fieri Facias, issued out of the Honorable, the Fifth Circuit Court of the United States, for the Southern District of Georgia, in favor of the plaintiff, Harvey W Lathrop, in the following case, to-wit:

Harvey W. Lathrop versus David A. Vason.

I have levied upon, as the property of defendant, lot of land number (150) one hundred and fifty, in the 2d district, 34 section, originally Cherokee, now Floyd county, containing one hundred and sixty (160) acres, more or less, and will sell the same at public auction, at the Court House, in the city of Atlanta, county of Fulton and State of Georgia, on the

First Tuesday in March

next, between the lawful hours of sale.
Dated at Atlanta, Georgia, February 1st, 1873.
WILLIAM H. SMYTH,
feb6-d1aw United States Marshal.

CHOICE HOTEL,
Corner Broad and Bridge Streets,
ROME, GA.
J. C. RAWLINS, Proprietor.
Situated in the business part of the city.
Passengers taken to and from the Depot FREE OF CHARGE.
[illegible] LOUIS A. CARY, Clerk.

INKS SOUTHWARK CO.'S English Writing Ink writes Black and never fades. Sole Agents for the United States SCHENCK TAG CO., 25 Beekman Street, New York. mar. 7-dtf

Z. D. HARRISON, Attorney at Law, will practice in the Superior Court of Fulton county, the Supreme Court of Georgia, and the United States District Court, at Atlanta. Office, No. 23, Capitol building. mar. 9-dly

A PROCLAMATION.

GEORGIA:

BY JAMES M. SMITH, GOVERNOR OF SAID STATE.

WHEREAS, Official information has been received at this Department, that a murder was committed in the county of Forsyth, on the first day of March, eighteen hundred and seventy-three, upon the body of Thomas J. Burton, by William J. Bone, as is alleged, and that William J. Bone has fled from justice.

I have thought proper, therefore, to issue this, my Proclamation, hereby offering a reward of Two Hundred and Fifty Dollars for the apprehension and delivery of the said William J. Bone, to the Sheriff of said County and State.

And I do, moreover, charge and require all officers in this State, civil and military, to be vigilant in endeavoring to apprehend the said William J. Bone, in order that he may be brought to trial for the offense with which he stands charged.

Given under my hand and the Great Seal of the State, at the Capitol, in Atlanta, this, seventh day of March, in the year of our Lord, eighteen hundred and seventy-three, and of the Independence of the United States of America the ninety-seventh.

JAMES M. SMITH,
Governor.

By the Governor:
N C. BARNETT, Secretary of State.

DESCRIPTION.

William J. Bone is five feet ten inches high, light complexion, blue eyes, will weigh about one hundred and forty pounds, is about twenty-five years old. His eye teeth are large and long and presses the upper lip outwards somewhat, the under lid of his right eye jerks nervously when spoken to.

The Gainesville Eagle will publish three times.
march9-d3twit

DOORS, SASHES, BLINDS,
WOOD MOULDINGS, STAIR RAILS, NEWELS,
AND ALL KINDS OF FANCY GLASS.
LARGE STOCK. LOWEST RATES.
ORDER WORK SOLICITED.
SEND FOR ESTIMATE AND PRICE LISTS.
KEOCH & THORNE,
234 AND 236 CANAL STREET,
NEW YORK CITY.
nov26-dlyr

THE OLD MARKET LOT
AT AUCTION!
On the Premises, at 4 O'clock, P. M.,
Wednesday, March 12th
1873.

This "GILT EDGED," "ROSE TINTED" Property will be Sold
Wednesday, 12th day of March, at 4 o'clock, P. M.,

In pursuance of a resolution passed by the Mayor and Council of Atlanta, I will sell, absolutely to the highest bidder, the

Old Market Lot,

Sub-divided into four LOTS, as defined by the above Plat. This sale will afford a rare opportunity to secure First-class Residence Lots, convenient to the Central portion of the city.

Titles perfect, direct from the city. TERMS:—One-fourth Cash; the balance at Six, Nine and Twelve months, with interest from date, at 10 per cent. per annum, under bond for titles.

C. C. HAMMOCK,
mar. 9-dtd. Real Estate Agent

SOUTHERN
TERRA COTTA WORKS.

THE undersigned have their works in full operation and are now prepared to receive orders for all kinds of Terra Cotta Works, such as Window Caps, Enrichments for Cornice, such as Brackets, Medallion, and everything in the Architectural line. Also, Chimney Tops, Vases, Flower Pots, Statuary, etc., etc. Also Manufacturers of

SEWER PIPE

from 3 inches to 30 inches in diameter. Also, interior decoration, such as

Centre Pieces, Cornice, etc.

We will guarantee all the work that we undertake to execute to give entire satisfaction.
may31—dly PELLEGRINI & GIORGI

JAMES LOCHREY,
Atlanta Dye Works!
The Largest Establishment of its Kind
IN GEORGIA.
DYEING AND CLEANING
IN ALL ITS BRANCHES, AND BY A FULL
CORPS OF THE BEST WORKMEN.

HAVING ENLARGED MY DYE WORKS AND increased its facilities in every respect, I am now prepared to execute all orders for Dyeing and Cleaning at the shortest possible time and at low prices. The recent delays in the delivery of work was due to the scarcity of hands. I have now, however, a full corps of experienced workmen

JUST FROM THE NORTH,

and am fully prepared to execute rapidly all work that may be offered.

OFFICE on MITCHELL St., near WHITEHALL.
JAMES LOCHREY,
jan25—d3mo POST OFFICE BOX 540.

J. A. JOHNSON. R. J. McCAMY.
Johnson & McCamy,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
Dalton, - - - Georgia.
Office in King Building, Up Stairs.
jany11-d?

O. DITSON & CO. offer these two, fresh, genial Juvenile Song Books to the public, believing they will bear comparison with any others. "Cheerful Voices," by that most successful and popular composer,

Cheerful Voices.

Mr O. L. EMERSON, is for Common Schools, and as 250,000 teachers and pupils are already familiar with his previous School Song Books, they will need no urging to try this.

Sparkling Rubies.

Aimed for our Sabbath School Song Book whose glitter is the aptly described brightness of its contents; read the following extracts from commendatory letters. [illegible] "The more we use it the better we like it." "The music has a freshness and beauty unsurpassed by any book I have seen." Christians say: "A work of sterling merit." For crowding Sabbath School Music of the many books I have had the pleasure to use," etc.

PRICE OF CHEERFUL VOICES.............. 50 cts
PRICE OF SPARKLING RUBIES.............. 35 cts

Specimen copies mailed, post-paid, for the above price.
OLIVER DITSON & CO., Boston.
CHAS. H. DITSON & CO., 711 Broadway, N. Y.
mar6— oct23—[illegible]

Atlanta & New Orleans Short Line
By the Way of West Point, Georgia, and Montgomery, Alabama.

ON AND AFTER March 1, 1873, double daily passenger trains will run on this line as follows:

STATIONS.	FIRST TRAIN. Leave	Arrive
Atlanta	1:75 A. M.	
Montgomery	10:15 A. M.	10:15 A. M.
Mobile	10:50 P. M.	9:35 P. M.
New Orleans		4:10 A. M.

STATIONS.	SECOND TRAIN. Leave	Arrive
Atlanta	2:40 A. M.	
Montgomery	2:20 P. M.	2:02 P. M
Mobile	9:45 A. M.	9:45 A. M
New Orleans		2:35 P. M

Passengers going South and Southwest, will find this line One hundred and Sixty-Two (162) miles shorter and 12 hours quicker to New Orleans and all points in Texas, than any other. Forty six miles shorter to Vicksburg and all points in Central and Southern Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana and Arkansas.

The only line running Pullman Palace Sleeping Cars through from Atlanta to New Orleans, without change.

☞ Through tickets to all points. Buy your tickets by the way of West Point and Montgomery.

L. P. GRANT,
Superintendent Atlanta and West Point Railroad.
G. I. FOREACRE,
Superintendent Western Railroad of Alabama.
G. JORDAN,
General Supt. Mobile and Montgomery Railroad.
W. J. HOUSTON,
General Passenger Agent, Georgia Railroad Depot, up-stairs. mar1-tf.

CHANGE OF SCHEDULE.

WESTERN & ATLANTIC RAILROAD,
OFFICE MASTER TRANSPORTATION,
ATLANTA, GA., February 7th, 1873.

ON and after 9th instant, Outward Night Passenger Trains Through to New York via Nashville or Knoxville.

Fast Line to New York,

Will leave Atlanta	8:10 P M
Arrive Chattanooga	2:44 A M

NIGHT PASSENGER TRAIN, INWARD,
From New York,
VIA NASHVILLE OR KNOXVILLE.

Will leave Chattanooga	5:35 P M
Arrive Atlanta	1:20 A M

OUTWARD DAY PASSENGER.

Leave Atlanta	8:30 A M
Arrive Chattanooga	4:38 P M

INWARD DAY PASSENGER.
Through from New York,

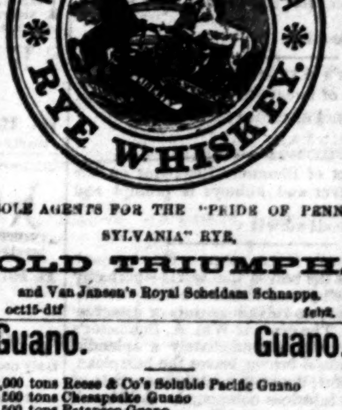
Leave Chattanooga	5:43 A M
Arrive Atlanta	1:45 P M

Dalton Accommodation.

Leave Atlanta	4:30 P M
Arrive Dalton	2:35 A M
Leave Dalton	12:00 Midnight
Arrive Atlanta	9:50 A M

E. B. WALKER,
feb7-d1m Master Transportation.

GUTHMAN & HAAS,
No. 5, Broad Street,
ATLANTA, GEORGIA,
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
Pure Wines, Gins, Whiskies, Cider, Etc.,



SOLE AGENTS FOR THE "PRIDE OF PENNSYLVANIA" RYE,
OLD TRIUMPH,
and Van Jansen's Royal Scheidam Schnapps.
oct15-dtf feb8

Guano. Guano.

2,000 tons Reese & Co's Soluble Pacific Guano
500 tons Chesapeake Guano
500 tons Patapsco Guano
100 tons Acid Phosphate, for composting with Cotton Seed
100 tons Virginia Land Plaster
50 tons Cotton Food Guano.
We will sell the above on time upon reasonable terms.
ADAIR & BROS., Agents
feb13-d1mo Atlanta Ga.

First-Class Barber Shop Furniture at Auction.
Will be sold
By the Live Auction House of T. C. Mayson.
TUESDAY MORNING, 11TH, 10 O'CLOCK,

THE ENTIRE FURNITURE AND FIXTURES of that First-Class Barber Shop, next door to the Dolly Varden Saloon. The stock consists in part of Elegant Black Walnut Chairs, Stools, Marble Slabs, 4 large Mirrors, 3 Show cases, 6 fine Pictures, Coat and Hat Racks, Water Coolers, Washstands, Towels, Stove, Cups, and everything pertaining to a first-class Barber Shop. J. H. BARRETT,
mar8-d3t Auctioneer.

G. W. ADAIR, Auctioneer.
RIPLEY PROPERTY,
Peachtree Street.

I will sell on TUESDAY, 11th instant, at 4 o'clock P. M., on the premises, on Ivy street, A MAGNIFICENT RESIDENCE LOT, fronting 85 feet on Ivy street and Street Railroad, and running back east to Collins street about 125 feet.

The Lot is covered with forest shade trees; the ground is high and lies beautifully. Upon the lot is a 6-room House, occupied by Mr T. R. Ripley. This is one of the very nicest residence lots in the city, and in one of the most desirable neighborhoods. In every way it is unsurpassed as an elegant residence lot.

Purchasers will be carried out on Street Cars free of charge, and it will be sold on its merits without any kind of reserve.

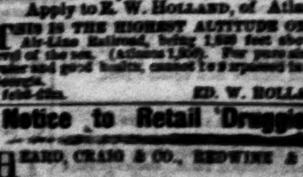
Business is meant.

Terms—½ cash; balance in 3 and 6 months, with 10 per cent. interest. G. W. ADAIR,
mar6-d3t Real Estate Agent.

TO THE PUBLIC.

HAVING entirely withdrawn from the Furniture Business, I beg to announce to my old patrons and to the public generally, that I will from henceforth devote my time more particularly to the sale of all classes and grades of

COFFINS & METALLIC BURIAL CASES,



and to the business of
FUNERAL UNDERTAKER.
I have, also, connected with my Coffin Storerooms, a
A FURNITURE REPAIR SHOP,
in which all kinds of Furniture will be promptly repaired in the very best style.
Very respectfully,
CHAS. BOHNEFELD,
Corner Marietta and Forsyth streets, under DeGive's Opera House. jan5—d6m

AIR LINE RAIL ROAD.

Mt. Airy Depot, 7 Miles from Clarkesville, on South Half of Lot 174, 10th District, Habersham County, Ga.

Town Lots 50 by 100 feet, at private sale.
Apply to E. W. HOLLAND, of Atlanta.

THIS IS THE HIGHEST ALTITUDE ON THE Air-Line Railroad, being 1,580 feet above the level of the sea, (Atlanta 1,050). For pure air, good water and good health, cannot be surpassed in upper Georgia.
feb6-d3m. ED. W. HOLLAND.

Notice to Retail Druggists.

HEARD, CRAIG & CO., REDWINE & FOX, HOWARD & POPE, will supply Retail Druggists with
Jackson's Magic Balsam.
mar6—d2w

Jackson's Magic Balsam.

THE GREAT MASTER OF PAIN. WILL cure Toothache in one minute, Headache in five minutes, Earache in ten minutes, and Neuralgia, Rheumatism and Sore Throat.
F. VAN ALSTINE, Proprietor, [illegible]
Sold by all druggists.

$100 REWARD.

ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS REWARD for the apprehension and delivery of WM. BONE to the Sheriff of Forsyth county, Georgia, for the murder of Thomas J. Burton, that was committed on the first day of March, 1873. Said Bone is about 25 years old, five feet ten inches high, large blue eyes, right eye jerks in conversation, light beard and auburn hair, large eye teeth, quick spoken.

A. S. BURTON and A. SWINNEY,
R. R. VENABLE,
Big Creek, Forsyth Co.,
mar5-d1&2w Georgia.

Marshal's Notice.

ON and after Wednesday, 5th instant, my office will be at the Station House, on Pryor street. Office hours—daily from 9 A. M. until 1 P. M.

JOHN THOMAS,
March 5, 1873—d1w Chief Marshal.

To the Traveling Public.

I WOULD respectfully inform persons wishing transportation

From Duluth, Georgia,

On the Air-Line Railroad, to

Lawrenceville, Cumming, Alpharetta

or any other point of the surrounding country, that I am prepared with good conveyances. Charges moderate. J. A. HOWELL.
feb13- dtf

J. T. HAGAN. H. B. PARKER.
Good News! Good News!
HO! FOR PETRO OIL!

THE Legislature has this day repealed the law prohibiting the sale of Petro Oil in Georgia. All thanks, many thanks, unbounded thanks to our noble Senator and Representatives—Hillyer, Calhoun, Hoge and Howell. The farce called INSPECTION of Oil is defunct, dead, and we hope buried. Will have a car load of PETRO OIL in a few days.

Any one selling any of the light products of Petroleum, under the name of "Petro Oil," and the same not having been bought of us, or through us, will be dealt with according to law. Dealers in Oil will be supplied with genuine Petro Oil at the

LOWEST POSSIBLE PRICE.

RETAIL PRICE, 50 CENTS PER GALLON.

We also keep the very best quality of Kerosene Oil. We are sole agents for the celebrated "Crown" brand of Kerosene, using the best 110 degree Oil made in this country.

Pure Kerosene Oil 50 cents per gallon.
Address orders to
JNO. T. HAGAN & CO.,
Proprietors of Patent on Petro Oil,
February 17, 1873. Atlanta, Ga.
feb18..d&w1mo

GEORGIA REPORTS.

WE WILL PUBLISH 47TH GEORGIA REPORTS jointly. Part 1st, by the late Reporter, will be out by 1st February, 1873. Part 2d, by the present Reporter, will follow immediately. Both parts will be delivered only to those who subscribe and pay $5 00 in advance of publication. Payments may be made to either of us.

The bound volumes from 31 to 46, both included, may be had from either of us at $7 00 per volume.

N. J. HAMMOND,
Late Reporter Supreme Court, Georgia.
HENRY JACKSON,
jan19—d3mo Reporter Supreme Court, Georgia.

Citizens Bank of Georgia.
Authorized Capital $1,000,000
BANKING ROOM:
REPUBLIC BLOCK, Atlanta.

DOES a General Banking Business of DISCOUNT AND DEPOSITS, Buys and sells Exchange, and makes Collections on all parts of the country.
JOHN T. GRANT, President.
PERINO BROWN, Cashier. jan1-dtf

J. W. & J. R. HIGHTOWER,
SUCCESSORS TO
LEE & HIGHTWER,
DEALERS IN
HORSES AND MULES.
☞ Opposite Passenger Depot.
GRIFFIN, - - - - - - - GEORGIA

PROPOSE to continue the Livery and stock business in Griffin, at the old stand, near the passenger depot. They propose to keep in the Livery line as fine and fancy stock, and as superb and elegant vehicles as the country affords, and will be pleased to receive their friends and the public at all times, and by giving their personal attention to their customers, guaranty satisfaction.

☞ Will keep always on hand stock for sale. Drovers can secure good accommodation—our lots being large and secure. Nov8-tf

DOUGLASS COUNTY.

THE LEGAL SALES of Douglass County will in future be published in THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION.
E. R. WHITELEY,
feb-d?8t Sheriff.

Spring and Summer Clothing, 1873.
M. N. ROGERS & Co.,
Manufacturers and Jobbers
OF
Men's, Youths' & Boys' Clothing,
444 and 446 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

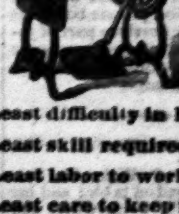
WE OFFER TO THE SOUTHERN TRADE this season, a very LARGE and ATTRACTIVE STOCK OF SPRING and SUMMER CLOTHING, on liberal terms, and at prices guaranteed as low as any house in the trade furnishing equal grades of goods.

Our Stock is manufactured EXCLUSIVELY for the Southern States. Southern Dealers are more certain to find the style of our Goods, and a line of Sizes, better adapted to their wants than is possible in a stock of Clothing manufactured for a Northern or Western trade.

MR. W. T. BURGE, formerly Marshall & Burge, Charleston, S. C., has connected himself with our House.

ORDERS SOLICITED. Satisfaction guaranteed. Samples sent on application.
feb9-d3mos M. N. ROGERS & CO.

"DOMESTIC."



Least difficulty in learning it.
Least skill required to use it.
Least labor to work it.
Least care to keep it in order.
Least trouble to change it.
Least changing required.
Does fine work equal to any other,
Does heavier work than others.
Does heavy work easily
Does everything well.
Does nothing ill, or grudgingly.
Gives satisfaction.
Exceeds expectation.
Justifies the praise it everywhere receives.
Owners of other machines are anxious to exchange for it.

We have a large number of the late Improved Howe, Singer and [illegible] machines we have taken in exchange at a nominal price, for sale VERY CHEAP.
Agents wanted.
Domestic Sewing Machine Company,
No. 4 DeGive's Opera House,
jan21-dtf Atlanta, Georgia.

GLOBE HOTEL,
LAWRENCEVILLE, GA.,

HAS ample room for the accommodation of families. Travelers will find at this House a regular
OLD VIRGINIA WELCOME,
And board as cheaper could be asked for. The House has been refitted and improved, and will compare with the best. [illegible] I have also a Livery Stable [illegible]

THE DAILY CONSTITUTION

THE GATE OF DEATH.

BY MARY E. ATKINSON.

It is a baby's hand
Knocks at the gate of death,
And we who love him stand,
Weeping with bated breath,
Watching to north and
For the little feet to pass
In through the gate of hope
To the throne on the sea of glass.

Alas, the death-mists close
Around the frail life's goal,
Else should we see what glory glows
Around the entering soul.
Nor saint nor seraphim
But the one who loves him best
Promises mother's arms receiveth him
And lifts him to his breast.

How safe the baby soul
God's fair world entereth,
To dwell, while happy ages roll
Beyond the gate of death!
Lord, open thou our eyes
To see their bliss estate
Who live with thee in Paradise,
The other side death's gate.

Advance.

VIENNA'S WORLD WONDERS.

The Exposition Buildings—Immensity of the Arrangements—A Matter of 67,000,000.

Vienna Correspondent New York World]

According to the verbal statement of the manager-in-chief, Baron Schwarz-Senborn, made to me yesterday, there are between 4,000 and 5,000 persons employed on the ground and buildings. At various times during the winter the number has run as high as 7,000. The force will be reduced from time to time, of course, according as the buildings become successively finished. In compensation for this loss the number of special workmen is increasing. Many of the buildings, it should be known, are not built by the exhibition itself, but are private national enterprises, so to speak. Thus the German empire is erecting an education building of its own. The Sultan Turkey and the Khedive of Egypt have their own palaces. The Emperor of Austria has his private pavilion. The Japanese and other Oriental nations are going to erect several buildings of their own. There is to be an Oriental club-house, an aquarium (just outside the ground), an American school-house. Innumerable restaurants and beer saloons will spring up like mushrooms betw. en now and May.

All these structures do not form part of the exhibition proper, although under its supervision. There is a great deal of work then to b done in the way of minor details. The nationalities of the working men become more motley from week to week. Each country is beginning to send on its own hands to attend to its own department. There are now on the grounds Frenchmen, Norwegians Russians, Bulgarians, and Turks. The latest arrival was that of a company of Persians, a few days ago. And then when the goods come dropping in by the box and car load, and the machinery is to be set up and put in running order, the number of these special workmen will become larger still. Finally, the hands necessary to work the machinery and attend to the goods on exhibition will be numerous. Until one goes over the grounds himself, and realizes the dimensions of the exhibition, he can have no idea of the force that will be necessary to keep things in order. The more I see of the exhibition, the more I am impressed with its magnitude. It covers two or three times as much area as the Paris Exposition, and will probably be more truly universal. In some respects the arrangement will not be at least not so convenient for the visitor. In Paris the arrangement was that of concentric rings for the nationalities, and the radii for the departments. The result was that by going around in one ring one could cover an entire nation in all its departments, and by going up and down on one radius could compare nation after nation in one single department. It was not found possible to adopt this arrangement in Vienna. It would have required the nicest adjustment of space for which the time was wanting. The Franco-German war was partly to blame for this. It caused much delay, and even threatened at one time to defeat the exhibition altogether. I am inclined to believe that the Vienna system will be found, after all, to be quite as satisfactory as the one adopted in Paris. There will be plenty of space in which to move and breathe.

The visitor will be able to finish a part of a building at a time, and enjoy a rest in the open air. In cases of rainy weather there will be the covered trellis ways leading from the entrance-gates to the main building, and from this to the other buildings. The grounds will present every variety of turf and fountain and shade. The buildings of all shapes and sizes and styles of decoration, from the Turkish kiosk to the Italian renaissance. There will be no need of letting one's eyes be overwhelmed.

As regards the prices and arrangements for admission, I am unable to make any definite statement. But one point, I am informed, has been agreed upon so far, namely, that there will be absolutely no free tickets except for exhibitors. Everybody from the royal family down will have to pay. The reasons are two. In the first place, the exhibition will cost the Government a heavy sum which it is desirable to cover as far as possible. Were the door once thrown open to dead-heads, there would be no foretelling the waste. And, in the second place, the committee will be saved an immense amount of time and worry. The mere labor of answering applications, to say nothing of the responsibility of deciding as to which is and which is not entitled to a free ticket, would be discouraging. There will be season tickets, of course, and probably tickets for shorter periods—say for a month—besides mere day tickets. There will also be a distinction made among the several days of the week, one day being higher priced than another, so as to afford the wealthier or better informed visitors a chance in inspecting without being disturbed by the crowd. But all these details are still under discussion, and will probably not be finally settled for a month or two.

The present is perhaps as good a place as any for saying a word about the cost of the exhibition before it should be forgotten. The original appropriation was 6,000,000fl. This has been more than doubled. The price of labor and of building materials has risen rapidly during the construction, and because of the construction; so that the commission has had to apply for fresh subsidies. It is estimated that the final cost will reach 13,000,000fl. Reckoning a florin at 40 cents in gold, we shall get the sum of $5,100,000 in gold. It should be borne in mind, however, that building, for all the recent rise in prices, is still cheaper than it is in America, that the ground has cost the commission nothing, and the most rigid and scientific economy has been observed throughout. I should say that $7,000,000 in America would not be too high an estimate for like results. Moreover, even this sum does not cover the various so-called private buildings to which I alluded in a previous part of today's letter. The reader will now have some idea, I trust, of what the exhibition means to Austria and the world at large.

The Slave of the Wheel.

What is this that I see? Pink silk, fold on fold of it, on chairs and on table; and her white fingers, guiding the flying-wheel, and turning and patting, with marvelous dexterity, a shining ruffle of the same.

A ball dress! And that is the meaning of these hard-working days! The fair girl, that had been text for such a gracious sermon in my thought, seemed now, as she bent over the wheel, like a devotee, before some ghastly idol. It was almost a suttee she was performing, as the cheek glowed with the mad eagerness of her work. It was burning up, surely, the fair proportions of her life; was shrivelling her heart, and narrowing her brain. It was making sad waste and havoc of the young energy, the concentrated will, and the golden morning hours. All those bright, girlish thoughts pinned down to one point—*sixteen rose-colored ruffles.*

I let fall my curtain; I would look no more. The fair, dear thing she had seemed—the type of womanly helpfulness for those other womenly afar off—she was wrapped in self; I could see it now.

And when, an hour later, she appeared at at her door, in another marvelous creation of cloth and velvet, plied with loop and fold, and intricate with fur tracery, I turned away with a shiver. For now I know what this magnificent walking-dress represents—not the expense of the milliner's bill; would that it did!—but days and weeks of her own young life, stitched away and dead among its folds.

"Well, there is no pleasing some folks," my clear-eyed damsel opposite would say, if I told her this. "If I had bought that dress it would have cost—yes—fifty dollars easily! Because I made it myself, and it cost nothing in comparison, why should you care? I have plenty of time; nothing else to do in fact."

"Who darns the stockings?"

"Mamma, of course."

"Who nursed your father through that attack of gout in the winter, when the doctor's carriage was so often at the door?"

"Nobody but mamma. I am not good at nursing."

"And yet you are qualifying yourself to be somebody else's mamma in due time, by a patient frilling of pink silk and suitable devotion to your dainty bonnet! Go to! go to!" (I love the dear old Saxon words; they are so convenient when you don't know just where to send your adversary). "To school," I would fain have said, could there be but a school that would teach women that living is the aim of life. Living, in its fullest sense, and not a mere cramming of crude knowledge, nor the other extreme of infinite sewing. Alas, for the leagues upon leagues of tucks and hems; and alas for the fairest hours of life spent with that cruel little needle! Not merely cruel in the sense which Hood has set in it—a tiny dagger to stab away a poor girl's life.—*Mrs. Stowe.*

THE SCRAMBLE FOR OFFICE.—Another remarkable feature of the wild scramble for office inaugurated here is disclosed in the following facts:

A delegation of white men are urging the appointment of a negro to an office now held by a white Radical, while a colored man, an ex-member of Congress, is working for the retention of the present incumbent. It is further notable that two of the white delegation—one a Radical member of Congress and the other a United States District Attorney—are ex-Confederates. The former served the "lost cause" gallantly, and attained the rank of Major, while the latter rose to the proud eminence of Colonel in the nitre bureau. All the parties hail from Georgia, and the bone of contention is the Post-office at Macon. *Cor. New York World.*

☞ Some of the Cincinnati ladies ought to adopt the plan of the owners of newly painted houses and write the word "paint" over their lips. A Louisville youth, after a tete-a-tete with one in the flirtation-room, a short time since, returned to the parlor with his black moustache made almost crimson.

Reading Notices.

SORE Throat, Cough, Cold, and similar troubles, if suffered to progress, result in serious and pulmonary affections, oftentimes incurable. "Brown's Bronchial Troches" reach directly the seat of this disease, and give almost instant relief.

mar11—d3t-tues-thurs-sat

MANY MEDICINES IN ONE.—In speaking of the extraordinary rapidity with which Hostetter's Stomach Bitters recruit a debilitated and exhausted system, the preparation is usually referred to as a vegetable tonic of marvelous power. But those who suppose that its operation is limited to its direct effect upon the digestive organs, little understand the true nature of this comprehensive remedy. It is not only a tonic, but also a gentle laxitive, an active anti-bilious medicine, a mild diuretic, a wholesome exhilerant, a regulator, and a general alterative. It is to this combination of many essential sanitary properties that the article owes its success in a variety of distressing complaints, each of which in ordinary practice is subject to a different mode of treatment. It is impossible to invigorate a feeble and diseased organization without regulating and purifying it. The Bitters do both.

mar11—deod1w&w1t

THE Gales of Araby are not spicier than the aroma which the fragrant Sozodont imparts to the breath. Nor is the heart of the ivory nut whiter than the teeth that are cleaned daily with that matchless fluid.

mar11—d1w&w1t

To have elegant light Biscuits, Rolls, Buckwheat Cakes, Fruit Dumplings, etc., you should use Dooley's Yeast Powder. Ask your Grocer for it. It is a pure Baking Powder.

mar11—deod1w

DR. TUTT'S EXPECTOYANT is prepared by a physician of twenty-five years practice and is a compound of rare excellence.

mar11—d1w&w1t,

THE effect of Simmons' Regulator on the stomach, liver and kidneys is prompt and effectual.

mar11—deod1w&w1t

BACHELOR'S HAIR DYE.—This superb Hair Dye is the best in the world—perfectly harmless, reliable and instantaneous; no disappointment; no ridiculous tints or disagreeable odor. The genuine Wm. A. Batchelor's Hair Dye produces immediately a splendid black or natural brown, leaves the hair clean, soft, beautiful; does not contain a particle of lead or any injurious compound. Sold by all druggists. Factory, 16 BOND STREET, New York.

SCHENCK'S PULMONIC CANDY embraces in a great degree all the principles of Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup, and while as pleasant to the palate as the purest of confections, its medicinal properties render it effectual in coughs, colds, bronchial and catarrhal affections, etc. It is the most acceptable remedy for children or infants, and can be given with impunity; while for professional gentlemen, or those who suffer from loss of voice, it is indispensable.

These candies are put up in 25 cent boxes, convenient for the pocket, and are for sale by all druggists and dealers.

J. H SCHENCK & SON,
N. E. corner Sixth and Arch streets,
Philadelphia.
feb26— dec25-deod1y

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

☞ Cards of six lines or less, under this head inserted for twenty-five dollars for one year; fifteen dollars for six months; ten dollars for three months; five dollars for one month. Payable in advance.

LAWYERS.

THOMAS W. LATHAM, Attorney at Law, Fairburn, Georgia, will practice in the counties of Campbell, Coweta, Douglas, and Fayette, in the United States District, and Supreme Court of the State. Special attention given to collections.
jan5-d3m

HENRY JACKSON, MARSHALL J. CLARKE.
Supreme Court Reporter.
JACKSON & CLARKE, Attorneys and Counselors at Law, Atlanta, practice in the United States Courts for the State of Georgia, the Supreme Court of the State, Superior Courts of the Atlanta Circuit, and elsewhere by special contract. Office Alabama street.
jan1-d1m

JOSEPH THASHER, Attorney and Counselor at Law, Americus, Ga., will give strict attention to all business intrusted to his care. Remittances promptly made.
dec19-d1s

E. G. SIMMONS, Attorney at Law, Thomaston, Georgia.
nov28-d1y

JAMES A. BARTON, Attorney and Counselor at Law and Real Estate Agent, Conyers, Ga., will practice in the Superior and Supreme Courts of Georgia. Office first door east of Court House Building, Decatur street.
☞ Special attention given to Collections.
apr12—d1y

FELIX S. LOFTIN, ATTORNEY AT LAW, Yorkville, Georgia, will practice in the counties of Carroll, Cowets, Douglass, Fayette, Heard, Merriwether and Troup, and also in the Supreme and Federal Courts at Atlanta.
may15—d1y

J. A. ST. JOHN, Attorney at Law, Barnesville, Georgia, will practice in the counties comprising the Flint Circuit, in the Supreme Court of the State, and in the United States Courts for the Northern and Southern Districts by special contract. apl27-1y

ALVAS J. FREEMAN, NEWNAN, GEORGIA, Attorney at Law, will practice in the several Courts of the State and Federal. Prompt attention given to all business entrusted.
apr17—d1y

RICHAT LESUEUR. WARNER C. WINSLOW.
LESUEUR & WINSLOW, ATTORNEYS AT LAW, Fort Valley, Georgia. Collections in South-west Georgia a specialty. Real Estate Agents.
july21—d1y

JAS. A. HARLEY, Attorney and Counselor at Law, Sparta, Georgia, will practice in the counties of Hancock, Washington, Glascock, Hart, Jefferson, Mclntosh, Telfair, Tattnall, Warren, Wilkes, Baldwin, Greene, Washington and Columbia.
apr15-d1y

DEPUTY PEARSON SMITH, ATTORNEY AT Law, Newnan, Georgia, will practice in the State and Federal Courts at Atlanta, and in the Superior Courts of the State. Extra charges will be made for the transaction of business at points not accessible by rail. Will attend penetually to the collections of claims and all cases of Homestead and Bankruptcy, and all business connected with the administration of estates. Will also represent parties before the Court of Claims, Washington, D. C.
march31—d1y

JOHN D. POPE, (late of Atlanta, Georgia,) Attorney at Law, Sherman, Texas, will practice in the State and Federal Courts of Northern Texas.
Persons owning, or desiring to purchase, lands in Texas are respectfully informed that I have in my office a prompt and reliable Real Estate agent,
jan11—d3w3m

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

W. S. MITCHELL, Wholesale Grain and Produce Dealer, Jasper, Tenn. Orders promptly filled.
nov22—3mos

INSTRUCTION IN MUSIC.—WM. W. SHAMP, Teacher of Vocal and Instrumental Music, Residence No. 10 Church Building, Broad and Marietta streets. Terms—$5 per month; 20 lessons, one hour each. He also instructs BRASS BANDS, and arranges music for them.
sep6—d1y

DAN McDOUGALD & BRO., PLAIN AND ORNAMENTAL PAINTERS, Decorative Artists, Graining, &c. Office at Simmons & Usher's store, Marietta street, Atlanta, Ga.
apr16—d3t

DR. R. S. BILLUPS, Assistant Surgeon, Office over Dr. Boynton's, Whitehall street, Atlanta, Georgia.
jan7—d3t

TWO DAILY CONNECTIONS

BY THE

Blue Mountain ROute,

VIA

Selma, Rome and Dalton Railroad and its Connections.

PASSENGERS leaving Atlanta by the 4:05 P train of Western and Atlantic Railroad arrives Rome at 10 P M, making close connection with

The Mail Train

of Selma, Rome and Dalton Railroad, arriving Selma at.....7 P. M.
and making close connections with trains of Alabama Central Railroad, arriving at.....4 05 P M
Meridian.....11 00 night
Jackson.....11 00 night
Vicksburg.....1 20 A M
Also, making connection at CALERA with trains of South and North Alabama Railroad, arriving at
Montgomery.....1 25 A M
Mobile.....7 00 P M
New Orleans.....1 30 A M

The Road has been recently equipped and its equipment is not surpassed by any in the South for strength and beauty of Rolling Stock.

☞ No change of cars between Rome and Selma.

PULLMAN PALACE CARS

run through from ROME VIA SELMA to VICKSBURG without change.

No Delay at Terminal Points.

Passengers leaving Atlanta by 7:30 A M train of W. & A. R. R., make close connections at Rome with

FAST EXPRESS TRAIN

of Selma, Rome and Dalton Railroad, arriving at Selma at 12 M A.W.

☞ Fare as low as by any other Route.

☞ Purchase Tickets via Kingston at the General Ticket Office. JOHN E. PECK,
General Passenger Agent, Paiona, Ala.

E. G. BARNEY,
General Superintendent.

REAU CAMPBELL, Local Agent.
June5—d1f No. 4 Kimball House.

ON MARRIAGE.

HAPPY Relief for Young Men from the effects of Errors and Abuses in early life. Manhood restored. Impediments to Marriage removed. New method of treatment. New and remarkable remedies. Books and Circulars sent free, in sealed envelopes. Address, HOWARD ASSOCIATION, No. 2 South Ninth street, Philadelphia, Pa., an Institution having a high reputation for honorable conduct and professional skill.
dec16-1&wsm

Administrator's Sale.

WILL be sold at public outcry, in the legal hours of sale, on first Tuesday in March next at the court house door, in the city of Atlanta, a house and lot on Tatnall street in said city near the junction of Tatnall and Mitchell streets. Said lot is 35 feet front and about 100 feet deep, with a one story wood building thereon. Sold as the property of Alfred Williams, deceased, for the benefit of heirs and creditors.

Terms—Half cash; balance six months, with 10 per cent. interest.

WILLIAM JENNINGS, Administrator.
jan17—d1saw6w Printer's fee $10

THE McAFEE HOUSE,

At Smithville, Georgia,

IS KEPT in the most elegant style. The omnibus trains from Macon dine at Smithville, and the traveling public will find at this House first-class accommodations. Give him a call.
janc6— tf

THE KENNESAW HOUSE

MARIETTA, GEORGIA,

HAS still Forty Rooms left, (neatly furnished) for Summer Visitors, for whom every accommodation will be provided, as also Hops and amusements.
FLETCHER & FREYER, Proprietors.
W. E. OLDS, Assistant.
jane12—d1f

'A GOOD HOTEL."

The unanimous exclamation of all who stop at

Planters' Hotel.

GAINESVILLE, GEORGIA.

W. D. OLDS.....Proprietor.
jan10—d1f

FAIRBURN HOTEL,

BY MRS. E. McLARIN,

Fairburn.....Georgia.

☞ Board per Day $2.

THE Morning Trains from Atlanta to West Point, Georgia, breakfast at this House. Three trains breakfast daily.
may18—d1f

SENOIA HOTEL,

SENOIA, GEORGIA,

W. R. STILLWELL, Proprietor

may18—d1f

JOHNSON HOUSE,

BY MRS. DR. JOHNSON.

LANGSTON.....GEORGIA.
june15-d1f

KENNESAW HOUSE,

MARIETTA, GEORGIA.

WILL make liberal terms to Winter Boarders. Only one hours' ride from Atlanta.

Address FLETCHER & FREYER.
oct27—d1f Proprietors.

BARTOW HOUSE.

T. J. BRIDGES, Proprietor,

Cartersville.....Georgia.

THIS House has been remodeled and refurnished throughout, and is kept in the best style
june28—d1f

CONYERS HOTEL,

By D. P. SMITH,

(Successor to E. Thorn.)

THIS HOUSE is within one hundred yards of the Railroad, has been thoroughly renovated and supplied with new furniture. Give him a call and he guarantees to give entire satisfaction.

McDowell House,

NEWNAN, GA.,

L. P. Thomas, Proprietor.

apr11—d1f

LANIER HOUSE,

B. DUB, Proprietor,

Macon, Georgia.

Free Omnibus to and from the Passenger Depot.
apr26—d1f

BARNES'

Albany House,

Corner Pine and Jackson St's,

ALBANY, GA.

MERRICK BARNES, PROPRIETOR.
Omnibus to and from all trains. jan15-1f

BARLOW HOUSE,

AMERICUS, GEORGIA,

WILEY JONES.....Proprietor.

FIRST-CLASS HOTEL. The proprietor flatters himself, from his long experience in the business, that he can and will give general satisfaction. The house is kept open from 6 A. M. to 9 P. M. The Omnibus meets all night trains, and attentive porters are at the depot for the house.
apr26—d1f

FOR SALE.

THE ELLIOTT PLACE CALLED "SUMMERLAND," located on the Etowah river, seven miles from Cartersville, Bartow county, and one and a half miles from the Cartersville and Van Wert Railroad. Contains fifty acres of best bottom land, more than half cleared. The house is of brick, built in the best manner, two and a half stories, with No. 1 cellar; contains sixteen rooms, plastered throughout, with marble mantles down stairs, and three pianos. There is also on the place a fine brick store-house, and necessary outbuildings of wood, the orchard and flower garden. Terms easy. Address

DR. W. H. ELLIOTT,
nov28—1am1f Savannah, Ga.

THE YANCY HOTEL,

BY MISS E. C. YANCY, LATE OF VIRGINIA,

WOULD respectfully inform her numerous patrons of the Dougherty House, that she has recently purchased the brick Hotel in Newnan, Georgia, (better known as the McDowell House,) where she would be pleased to see her old friends and the traveling public. She hopes herself that nothing will be left undone to make guests comfortable.
jan5-d1f Prof. Wm. WELLS, Clerk.

Thomaston Hotel

Thomaston,.....Georgia.

THE undersigned having taken charge of the above House, takes pleasure in announcing to the public generally that no effort will be spared to make it a first-class Hotel, and every exertion used to give satisfaction to all who will favor him their patronage. Rates reasonable.

H. T. JENNINGS, Proprietor.
sep19-d1f

PLANTERS' HOTEL,

NEWNAN, GEORGIA.

C. ROBINSON.....Proprietor.

THIS old Dougherty House is now being fitted up in good style, with new furniture throughout, and will be known in future as the Planters' Hotel. He hopes by strict attention to his guests to meet with a share of the public patronage. He solicits a trial.

EXCHANGE HOTEL,

BY WILLIAM J. SIBERT,

Near the Court House and Depot

GADSDEN,.....ALABAMA.

Guests will find everything new and neat. Servants attentive. Terms—$2 50 per day; single meals fifty cents. nov28-d1f

RAILROAD SCHEDULE.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS.

Georgia Railroad.

DAY PASSENGER TRAIN.

Leave Augusta	8.30 o'clock, A. M
Leave Atlanta	8.30 " P. M
Arrive at Augusta	6.40 " P. M
Arrives at Augusta	6.30 " A. M

NIGHT PASSENGER TRAIN.

Leave Augusta	8.15 " P. M
Leave Atlanta	8.15 " A. M
Arrive at Atlanta	6.10 " P. M
Arrive at Augusta	7.00 " A. M

Accommodation Train.

Leave Atlanta	5 45 P. M
Leave Stone Mountain	6 45 A. M
Arrive Atlanta	8 10 A. M
Arrives Stone Mountain	7 P. M

Macon and Western Railroad.

DAY PASSENGER—DAILY.

Leave Atlanta	1:45 A M
Leave Macon	7:30 A M
Arrives at Atlanta	1:30 P M
Arrives at Macon	7:45 P M

NIGHT PASSENGER AND FREIGHT—DAILY.

Leaves Atlanta	7:30 P M
Leaves Macon	12:00 P M
Arrives at Atlanta	6:00 A M
Arrives at Macon	6:30 P M

Western and Atlantic Railroad.

NIGHT PASSENGER TRAIN—OUTWARD.

Leave Atlanta	8:10 P. M
Arrives at Chattanooga	2:44 A M

DAY PASSENGER TRAIN—OUTWARD.

Leave Atlanta	8:30 A. M
Arrives at Chattanooga	4 12 P. M

NIGHT PASSENGER TRAIN—INWARD.

Leave Chattanooga	5 25 P. M
Arrives at Atlanta	1:10 A. M

DAY PASSENGER TRAIN—INWARD.

Leave Chattanooga	5:45 A. M
Arrives at Atlanta	1:05 P. M

DALTON ACCOMMODATION TRAIN.

Leave Atlanta	4:30 P. M
Arrives at Dalton	2:35 A. M
Leaves Dalton	12:00 M P
Arrives in Atlanta	9:50 A M

Schedule of Rome Railroad.

MORNING TRAIN.

Leave Rome	8:30 A. M.
Arrive at Kingston	9:05 A. M.
Leave Kingston	11:30 A. M.
Arrive at Rome	2:15 A. M.

NIGHT TRAIN.

Leave Rome	8:15 P. M.
Arrive at Kingston	8:30 P. M.
Leave Kingston	12:00 A. M.
Arrive at Rome	1:30 A. M.

St. Louis, Memphis, Nashville and Chattanooga Railroad Line.

TIME CARD, SEPTEMBER 1, 1873.

Leave Atlanta	8:30 A M.....	8:10 P M
Arrive Chattanooga	4:30 P M.....	3:44 A M
Arrive Nashville	12:45 A M.....	1:00 P M
Arrive McKenzie	8:30 A M.....	5:30 P M
Arrive Memphis	3:10 P M.....	2:35 A M
Arrive Little Rock		6:30 P M
Arrive Cairo City	10:30 A M.....	10:30 P M
Arrive Columbus	12:00 noon.....	12:00 m d t
Arrive St. Louis (via Cairo Short Line)	9:05 P M.....	11:23 A M
Arrive St. Louis (via Iron Mountain Railroad)	11:00 P M.....	12:50 P M

ALBERT W. WILKINS,
Southeast Agent,
Atlanta, Ga.

Savannah, Griffin and North Alabama Railroad.

Leave Griffin	1 00 P M
Arrives at Newnan	3 45 P M
Leaves Newnan	7 00 A M
Arrives at Griffin	9 47 A M

Connects at Griffin with Macon and Western Railroad.

Atlanta and West Point Railroad.

NIGHT PASSENGER TRAIN—(Outward.)

Leaves Atlanta	1 15 A M
Arrives at W. Point	5 40 A M

NIGHT PASSENGER TRAIN—(Inward)

Leaves West Point	1 00 A M
Arrives at Atlanta	6 50 A M

DAY PASSENGER TRAIN (Outward.)

Leaves Atlanta	7 00 A. M
Arrives at West Point	11 47 A M

DAY PASSENGER TRAIN (Inward.)

Leaves West-Point	2 25 P. M
Arrives at Atlanta	7 50 P M

Air-Line Railroad.

DAY PASSENGER TRAIN—INWARD.

Leave Atlanta	8 45 A M
Arrive at End of Track	12 10 A M

DAY PASSENGER TRAIN—OUTWARD.

Leaves End of Track	1 00 P M
Arrive at Atlanta	6 31 P M

CHANGE OF SCHEDULE!

Atlanta and New Orleans

SHORT LINE!

ALL RAIL!

Only one Change of Cars between Atlanta and New Orleans.

ON and after November 24th, 1873, Double Daily Passenger Trains will run on this line as follows:

Leave Atlanta	6 50 A. M	9 30 P. M
Arrive at Montgomery	5 35 P. M	8 15 A. M
Leave Atlanta	8 00 P. M	9 30 P. M
Arrive at Montgomery	6 00 A. M	7 30 A. M
Leave Montgomery	6 40 P. M	8 00 P. M
Arrive at Mobile	7 30 A. M	8 30 A. M
Leave Montgomery	8 00 A. M	9 30 P. M
Arrive at Mobile	5 35 P. M	6 30 A. M
Leave Mobile	6 30 A. M	7 30 P. M
Arrive at New Orleans	5 35 P. M	6 30 A. M
Leave Mobile	5 45 P. M	7 00 P. M
Arrive at New Orleans	11 50 P. M	12 00 M

Passengers leaving here at 8 00 P. M., will make close connection at Montgomery for Selma, Vicksburg, Monroe, and all intermediate points.

Pullman's Palace Sleeping cars run through to Mobile, New Orleans, Selma, York, Meridian, Jackson and Vicksburg without change.

Passengers will remember that this route (via West Point) is the shortest, quickest, most reliable and only double daily line from Atlanta to the following points:

Columbus, Ga., Montgomery,
Mobile, Selma, Birmingham,
Tuscaloosa and Eufaula, Ala.,
Meridian, Jackson,
Vicksburg, Miss.,
New Orleans, Shreveport and Monroe
Louisiana, Jefferson, Galveston,
and all points in TEXAS, Northern and Central Mississippi and Arkansas, than via Blue Mountain, or Selma Rome and Dalton route,

46 Miles Shorter

to Selma and all points west of Selma, and

101 Miles Shorter

to MONTGOMERY, MOBILE, NEW ORLEANS and all points in Texas, Northern and Central Mississippi and Arkansas, than via Blue Mountain, or Selma Rome and Dalton route,

296 Miles Shorter

to New Orleans and Galveston than by Chattanooga, Corinth and Grand Junction, or Memphis and Charleston Railroad route.

365 Miles Shorter

to Shreveport, Jefferson, and all points on Red River than by Chattanooga and Memphis,

AVOIDING 614 MILES STEAM BOATING ON THE MISSISSIPPI RIVER,

and an indefinite delay on wharf boat at the mouth of Red River.

EMIGRANTS

Are particularly requested to notice the many advantages of this line over all others. No discrimination made in fare or time on account of being Emigrants.

When emigrating in large parties special cars will be furnished for baggage and carried through to New Orleans, Mobile, Vicksburg, without transfer.

The recent completion of the magnificent bridges over Tennes and Mobile Rivers form an unbroken all rail connection between Atlanta and New Orleans.

No loading nor Omnibus fare charged on the line. Passengers are cautioned against representations to the contrary.

Sleeping Cars on all Night Trains.

This route is not the shortest, but most comfortable and best winter route to

Memphis, Tenn.,
Little Rock, Ark.,
Grenada, Okalona
and Corinth, Miss,

Through tickets on sale at the General Ticket Office in Union Passenger Depot to all points above named.

Fare always as low as by any other route. Be checked through to all terminal points.

Maps and time card for tickets via West Point Montgomery.

L. P. GRANT,
Superintendent Atlanta and West Point Railroad.
G. J. FORRACKER,
Superintendent Western Railroad of Alabama.
S. JORDAN,
Gen'l Sup't Mobile and Montgomery Railroad
W. J. HOUSTON,
General Passenger and Ticket Agent,
Georgia Railroad Depot, up stairs.
july20—oct1—dec20-d1f

GETTYSBURG KATALYSINE WATER.

IT has been demonstrated by a series of practical experiments conducted by eminent physicians, and by thousands of grateful people who have been relieved from the use of it, that the Gettysburg Katalysine Water is the surest appr.ach to a specific ever discovered for Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Biliousness, Jaundice, Diseases of the Kidneys and Urinary Diseases generally. It restores nervous power to the Paralytic. It cures Liver Complaint, Dropsy, Gravel, Diabetes, Rheumatism, Asthma, Catarrh and Bronchitis, Diseases of the Skin, General Debility and Nervous Prostration from whatever cause. Pamphlets free. It is the finest tonic in the world, and acts like magic in all cases of Chronic Drunkenness. Recommended for Excessive Eating and Drinking. It corrects the stomach, promotes Digestion, and restores the appetite. Every family should be supplied with it. No household should be without it. Every hotel should keep it on hand. For sale by all Druggists.

☞ For a history of the Spring, for medical opinions of the use of the water, and for testimonials of its wonderful cures, and for testimonials from distinguished men, send for pamphlet.

WHITNEY SHOPE, Gen'l Ag't,
227 South Front st., Philadelphia, Pa.

Gettysburg Spring Co.

For sale by HEARD, CRANE & CO., and Druggists generally.
jan7—deod1m

THE MAJORS HOUSE,

BY E. MAJORS,

TRENTON.....GEORGIA.

He pledges himself his house will be kept in first class style, and on moderate terms.
nov28-d1m

The Great Southern

PASSENGER AND MAIL

ROUTE!

VIA

ATLANTA and AUGUSTA!

TO Charleston, Columbia, Charlotte, Raleigh, Wilmington, Weldon, Richmond, Washington, Baltimore, Philadelphia and New York.

RUNNING A DOUBLE

Daily Through Passenger Train.

CONNECTIONS by THIS LINE are more certain Quad sure at all seasons.

The Eating Houses

On this Line have been thoroughly overhauled and refitted. Ample time is given for Meals, and at regular hours.

CONDUCTORS on this R. are affable and courteous to passengers.

The Quickest Time and Sure Connection made by this Route.

Passengers can purchase Through Tickets and have their Baggage Checked through from

New Orleans, Mobile,
Montgomery, Columbus, and Atlanta

to

Richmond, Baltimore,
Washington, Philadelphia, and New York.

BY

Four Different Routes, via Augusta, Kingsville, and Wilmington; via Columbia, Charlotte and Raleigh; via Columbia, Danville and Richmond; via Atlanta, Augusta, Wilmington and Bay Line.

Fare as Low by Augusta

AS ANY OTHER ROUTE

PULLMAN'S PALACE SLEEPING CARS

ON

ALL NIGHT TRAINS LEAVING ATLANTA BY THIS ROUTE.

Passengers wishing to go North by Sea will find a

Splendid Line of Steamships,

From Charleston, S. C., to Baltimore, Philadelphia, Boston and New York.

The Charleston Steamships

Offer every inducement to Passengers, with Tables supplied with every luxury the Northern and Charleston Markets can afford, and for Safety, Speed and Comfort are

Unrivaled on the Coast.

Through Tickets on Sale at

MONTGOMERY, WEST POINT AND ATLANTA
TO
NEW YORK VIA CHARLESTON STEAMSHIPS

R. E. JOHNSON, Superintendent.
J. A. ROBERT, General Ticket Agent.
jan24—d1f

SOUTH CAROLINA R. R.

CHARLESTON, December 14, 1872.

ON and after Sunday, 15th instant, the following schedule will be run on the South Carolina Railroad:

Between Charleston and Augusta.

DAY PASSENGER TRAIN.

Leave Charleston	9:30 A M
Arrives at Augusta	5:30 P M
Leaves Augusta	9:00 A M
Arrives at Charleston	4:45 P M

NIGHT EXPRESS TRAIN.

Leaves Charleston	8:30 P M
Arrives at Augusta	7:35 A M
Leaves Augusta	6:15 P M
Arrives at Charleston	5:50 A M

Between Charleston and Columbia

DAY PASSENGER TRAIN.

Leave Augusta	9:00 A M
Arrives at Columbia	5:30 P M
Leaves Columbia	9:30 A M
Arrives at Augusta	5:30 P M

NIGHT EXPRESS TRAIN.

Leaves Augusta	6:15 P M
Arrives at Columbia	6:30 A M
Leaves Columbia	7:30 P M
Arrives at Augusta	7:35 A M

Day and night trains connect at Augusta with the Georgia Railroad and Central Railroad.

Night train connects with Macon and Augusta Railroad.

Night train out of Augusta makes close connection at Columbia with Greenville and Columbia Railroad. Passengers for points on the Greenville and Columbia Railroad will avoid a tedious delay at night in Columbia, by taking this route.

Elegant new sleeping cars on night trains between Augusta and Charleston.

S. B. PICKENS, General Ticket Agent.
jan18-tf

David McBride

SUCCESSOR TO

McBRIDE & SMITH,

MANUFACTURER OF

FINE CARRIAGES

PHAETONS,

ROCKAWAYS, BUGGIES

Repairing Promptly and Neatly Executed.

DAVID McBRIDE,
3 Decatur Street
sep23—d3m—dec19-d3m

To the Merchants of Atlanta

THE ATLANTIC AND GULF

FREIGHT LINE,

VIA SAVANNAH,

BEG leave to announce to their friends and patrons that their rates and classifications shall always be as low as by competing Lines, and say "Buy on Our Culars" or "Letters" issued by other routes, giving lower rates than at present advertised, will be promptly met by corresponding reductions on the Atlantic and Gulf Freight Line.

Merchants visiting New York will consult their interest by calling on C. D. OWENS, the General Agent of the Line, 329 Broadway, before making Freight engagements elsewhere.
july21—deod1w

AGENTS WANTED.

The Master Spirits of the World,

AND

THE TREASURE HOUSE OF AMERICA.

THE GREAT BOOK OF THE YEAR.

AGENTS report sales of 25 to 100 copies in a few hours or days. Prospectus Free. Address J. W. GOODSPEED, New York, Chicago, Cincinnati, L. Louis, New Orleans. sep28—july4-d&w1y

Madison House.

MADISON, GEORGIA.

TRAVELERS, invalids and families will find this one of the best hotels in the South. Parties at all the trains who will take care of baggage. Terms reasonable.
FISH & MORGAN,
apr18—d1f Proprietors.

NOTICE.

TO LIQUOR DEALERS AND THE PUBLIC:

I HAVE been appointed sole Agent in Atl